

Government exists in order to ensure the greatest happiness to the greatest number.

In every rank, or great or small, 'Tis industry supports us all.
-Gay.

THE EVENING ADVOCATE

TORONTO, (noon) - moderate to fresh winds, gradually clearing, to-day moderate to fresh winds, moderate to fresh winds.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Vol. IX., No. 186

ST. JOHN'S, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1922.

PRICE: TWO CENTS.

Red Discolouration Of Cured Codfish

The Cause is Found to be in the Salt Used in Curing

Read Carefully Pages 1, 6 and 7 of This Issue

Big Excursion

ACCOMPANIED BY EMPIRE BAND.

To Holyrood

AFTERNOON 27th inst

OCCASION FR. FINN'S GARDEN PARTY.

aug 22 25 26

Canadian Scientific Research Finds That The Sea Salt Organisms Are Responsible

This Should Interest Everyone Concerned With Curing of Codfish.

(F. C. HARRISON and MARGARET E. KENNEDY, Bacteriological Laboratory, Macdonald College, Que.)
I. THE CODFISH INDUSTRY.

The codfish industry provides for the Dominion of Canada a return of no inconsiderable amount—one which surpasses that derived from all other fish enterprises, salmon alone excepted. In figures, the total quantity of cod caught and landed during 1919 was 2,606,770 cwts., which, when marketed, yielded a return of \$9,987,612.

The fish is marketed in a variety of forms, such as fresh, green-salted, smoked fillets, boneless, canned but by far the greatest amount as dried cod. From the total catch of cod in 1920, 823,000 cwts. was sold as dried, green-salted, or boneless, and the quantity exported up to the end of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, was 713,000 cwts., providing a return of \$5,169,266.

Practically all of the dried fish prepared in Canada is exported. About one-eighth of it finds a market within the British Empire, while the remainder goes to foreign countries, where it is purchased in amounts varying from 6 cwts. to 186,933 cwts. It is unnecessary to mention the various countries to which this product is shipped; suffice to say they are numerous and widely scattered. Incidentally, greater amounts are sent to the United States than any other one country.

In recent years dried codfish along the Atlantic Coast has become infected in such a way that the surface of the fish acquires a distinctly pink or red colour. This, naturally, detracts from the wholesome and palatable appearance of the fish and causes an unmarketable product, which, obviously, is a loss to the trade. Complete figures for such loss have been unobtainable, though individual dealers estimate their personal deficits from two and a half to forty per cent.

One of the largest curers of, and dealers in, dried fish in Nova Scotia, handling not less than 100,000 cwts., annually, informed the Department of Marine and Fisheries that in one season they had 3,000 cwts. affected with reddening, but this quantity was looked upon as unusual.

As a rule, the exporter is the individual who stands the reddening loss, owing to the fact that colour does not appear until after storage in warm surroundings or in tropical climate. The fisherman really stands the loss, however, by reduced prices the following year in order to reimburse the exporter.

The infection, though comparatively new to the Canadian trade, has existed at various times, and in different countries for, at least, the last forty years, during which time investigations as to the nature of the discolouration have been carried on rather from a scientific, than from an economic, standpoint. In the past the fish was marketed, usually, during the colder months of the year, so that there was not so large a percentage

of spoilage as prevails today; and whatever loss dealers did experience from reddening was regarded more or less as incidental and unpreventable. Not to-day. Progressive civilization demands not only increasing attractiveness in food displayed for sale, but also a product procurable at all seasons of the year—preferably out of season. This necessitates infinite care in preparation, requiring additional labour, and adding to the expense of production; but more than that, fish marketed during the warmer months of the year seems more susceptible to the red infection than that marketed during the colder months. Today, dealers are alarmed at the loss from this source, and anticipate a satisfactory remedy. Consequently, we are confronted with a problem of considerable economic importance.

Another factor which must be mentioned is the increasing competition from Norway in the world's markets. Where such competition is keen, it is of utmost importance to provide a fish which is well cured, attractive in appearance, and which is not affected in any way by any kind of discolouration. The country which succeeds in putting up the best article, and keeping it uniform from year to year, will undoubtedly secure a larger trade and obtain the higher prices.

II. AN OLD SOURCE OF TROUBLE.

The occurrence of red discolouration on food stuffs is of extreme antiquity. Down through the ages we have many references to foods, such as bread, beans and meat, becoming red or bloody. About fifty years ago the presence of pink or red colour was noticed on codfish coming from Newfoundland, Canada, and Norway. A number of investigators made it the subject of special study and, from their numerous experiments, proved that this discolouration was due to low forms of plant life. The present investigation has been attempted in order to find the cause of the reddening and to learn something of the conditions favouring its development; to ascertain the source of the infection, and to suggest a means of prevention.

III. DESCRIPTION OF COLOUR ON SALTED FISH.

Through the co-operation of the Marine and Fisheries Department at Ottawa, and the courtesy of various fish inspectors and dealers throughout the Maritime Provinces, samples of reddened cod were obtained from various localities, such as Digby, Antigonish, West Pubnico, Annapolis, Harlowville, Canso and Arichat in Nova Scotia, Grand Manan and Campobello in New Brunswick, and Souris in Prince Edward Island.

A large number of samples were also obtained through dealers, the source of which was not noted. In all, thirty or forty samples of fish were received. Some of the samples showed definite signs of decomposition which occasionally had advanced so far that the red discolouration was

not distinguishable from the rusty brown colour of the partly decomposed flesh. Such samples were not kept for investigation. Of the fish examined the red appeared in varying intensities and amounts, from a sample where the flesh presented a very delicate pink mottled appearance to one where the surface of the fish was entirely covered with a dark rose-red growth—and even the salt crystals adhering to the fish were pink in colour. In some cases the pink or red discolouration penetrated between the flakes of the flesh. Most of the samples submitted were pieces cut off the fish, but in the majority of cases where the whole fish was sent the colour was more pronounced along the backbone. In no instance did the colour penetrate the flesh of the fish except where the skin was cut or broken apart, and then did not extend beyond the surface of the fissure. It was very definitely surface growth, which developed equally well on either the white flesh or on the skin of the cod; upon the latter it was particularly noticeable in folds of the skin where there was a certain amount of moisture, and here the colour was invariably a clear cherry red collecting in drops. On the front of the fish or on parts of the skin, where there was not so much moisture, the colour was more pink than red.

IV. HOW CURED CODFISH BECOMES RED.

How cured codfish becomes infected with this red colour has been the subject of numerous conjectures, such as, improper dressing, insufficient salt used in curing, and so forth. As a result, however, of carefully conducted experiments, it has been found that the red colour is due to a bacterial organism, which has many peculiarities.

A knowledge of the life-history of this particular microbe explains many facts known to the fishermen and to the trade. The fish is cured with salt which extracts moisture from the fish and forms a brine, containing twenty to forty per cent. of salt, and when the fish are taken from the brine, dried and prepared for market, the flesh contains from ten to twenty-five per cent. salt; on the split surface crystals of salt usually can be seen and, naturally, the percentage of salt on the surface would be much greater than that mentioned above. In spite of this large amount of salt, we find that the organism producing pink or red colour is able not only to grow but actually to flourish under these conditions. This is rather exceptional, because most bacteria are prevented from growing by the use of much smaller amounts of salt; the well known preserving action of salt is exemplified in the manufacture of bacon, pork, butter, and so forth. We have here, then, an organism which is not only unique in that it produces a pink or red colour, but also in that it is so fond of salt that we term it a "salt loving" organism. By actual experiment it has been found to grow vigor-

(Continued on page 6)

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The Mills of the Gods Or A Heart's Deception

CHAPTER XXX.
The Encounter.

"Yes," said Leslie absently. She was thinking of what Yorke had said about London, and how good it was to get away from it. Where was he now? she wondered.

"Yes, if I were a rich woman I would have a house in London—not for the season, oh, no! Fancy all rich and fashionable people leaving the dear delicious country just when it is beginning to look its very best, and coming up here into the hot streets and stuffy houses! Though the parks are pretty, I will admit that. No, I would come up when the days draw in, and the country lanes are muddy, and the roads dark. Then London is in its best, with the lighted streets and the theatres and the warm houses. Yes, Leslie, if I were rich—" She laughed. "How strange it must seem to anyone who becomes suddenly rich! One hears of girls marrying wealthy men, and stepping from poverty to luxury. I suppose it must be confusing and bewildering at first; at least, to most girls. I don't think it would be to you, Leslie," she added, glancing up at her with a reflective smile. "I think if you were to marry a duke you would take it quite calmly and as a matter of course. Somehow when I am looking at you, when you are bending over the books, or better still, when you are standing at the window with your arms folded and that strange far-away look in your eyes, I think what a pity it is that you are not a great lady. You are so tall, and—and—what is the word?—distingue, that I fancy you dressed in white satin with a long train, and hear you being called 'your grace.'"

Leslie bit her lip.

"I am not distingue or so foolish as to believe all you say, Lucy," she said, scarcely knowing what she said, for the aimless chatter had set her heart aching; not for the loss of the dukedom, but the man. "Where are we?"

Lucy laughed with a gentle triumph. "If I don't know half so much of other things as you do, I know London better," she said. "We are coming out into St. James', and we will walk into the Park and through Pall Mall, and then take a bus, your race."

Leslie stopped and laid her hand on Lucy's arm.

"Don't—don't call me that," she said, so gravely, almost sternly, that Lucy looked up half frightened.

"I beg your pardon. I am so sorry, Leslie, I—I—"

"No, no," broke in Leslie, ashamed of the agitation into which Lucy's idle badinage had thrown her. "Call me what you like, dear."

Lucy looked up at her timidly and wonderingly, and was silent; and Leslie had to force herself to talk to restore her companion's peace of mind.

They went into the Park, talking of the future and their chances.

"It will not be long now," said Lucy. "Oh, how I long for the day when we shall hold those certificates in our hands! I shall be so proud and glad that I shall scarcely be able to contain myself. I shall have to telegraph to mother; it will cost eighteen

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pence, for they are two miles from the telegraph office; but I don't care. And you'll wire, too, Leslie—"

Leslie shook her head.

"I have no one to tell," she said; "at least I shall save the eighteenpence," and she smiled gravely.

"You will have me, at any rate," murmured Lucy gently, and Lucy pressed her hand gratefully.

They wandered in the Park—what a host of memories it calls up to him who knows his history of London, that same Park!—until the twilight came, and then turned homeward.

As they passed down the Pall Mall they met the broughams and cabs rolling home to the West, and Lucy, regarding them with a pleasant interest, remarked—

"They are all going home. It is their dinner-time; see, some of the women are in evening dress. Yes, it must be nice to be rich and great; but we are happy, we two, are we not, Leslie dear?"

"Yes," said Leslie, and she tried to speak the word cheerfully.

"These are the famous clubs, are they not?" said Lucy, looking up at the stately buildings, through the windows or which the lights were beginning to glimmer.

"Yes," said Leslie.

"How strange it seems that there should be so many people who have nothing whatever to do, who have never worked, and who have so much money as to find it a nuisance, while others have to work every day of their lives, and all their lives, and have never a spare penny. Look, Leslie, there are some gentlemen going into that club—I suppose it is a club. How grand and nice they look in their evening dress! It must be nice to be a rich gentleman instead of—"

She broke off suddenly, alarmed by a sharp cry that seemed to force itself through Leslie's lips.

They had come within a few yards of the club into which the man Lucy had noticed had disappeared, and Leslie's absent, preoccupied eyes had fallen upon another man who was coming towards them.

He was a tall man, with broad shoulders, but he was walking with a slow, listless gait, and his head was bent as if he neither knew nor cared where he was going.

Leslie knew him in a moment. It was Yorke.

And yet could it be? Could this weary looking, listless man with his hands thrust into his light overcoat pocket, with his drooping head, be Yorke with the straight broad shoulders, the figure upright as a dart, the well-poised head, the handsome face with its cheerful devil-mare look, in the bright eyes? Oh, surely not Yorke, not her Yorke as she remembered him in the street at Partmaris, on the beach, beside her on the tower at St. Martin's?

After that one cry she made no sign, but drew back a step so that Lucy could screen her from him if he chanced to look up.

He came towards them like a man walking in a dream, and as he reached their side he raised his head and looked at them. Leslie had hard work to keep the cry that rose in her heart from escaping her lips.

It was Yorke's face; but how changed! How weary and sad and hopeless—and, yes, reckless! There was that in the dark eyes which she, an innocent girl, did not understand, but instinctively a pang went through her heart, and she trembled, she knew

not why.

His eyes, with that strange, awful look in them, rested on their faces for a moment, then dropped again and he passed on. He went up the steps of the club, but turned and stood just outside the door, and Leslie, almost sinking with agitation, hurried on.

"What is the matter? Leslie, dear, you frightened me!" said Lucy. "Are you ill?"

"No—yes!" said Leslie.

She walked swiftly and yet tremulously up a side street, and stood there, out of the reach of those eyes, shaking like a leaf.

"You are ill!" said Lucy, catching her arm. "We have walked too far—you are tired. Oh, what is it, dear?"

"Yes, I am tired," said Leslie when she could command her voice. "That is it. We—we must have a cab. Stay! Not here, come farther up the street—"

Lucy called a cab, and Leslie sank back, her hands clasped tightly, her face white as death behind her veil.

"You frightened me, Leslie!" said Lucy, holding her hand. "And you look as if you had seen a ghost."

"Yes," said Leslie, but in so low a voice that Lucy could not hear her. "Yes, I have seen a ghost."

Yorke stood on the steps of the club with downcast face and moody eyes for some half minute, then the eyes lit up with a sombre light, and going down the steps he crossed the road and laid his hand sharply on the shoulder of a man who was lounging against a post. The man looked up, but he did not appear surprised.

"You're watching me!" said Yorke, and his voice matched his face—it was hard and stern. "You have been watching me for the last two days. Don't trouble to deny it!"

The man, whose appearance was like that of a respectable servant out of livery, a butler out of place, for instance, touched his hat.

"Lord Auchester, I think, sir?" he said coolly, yet not disrespectfully.

"You know my name well enough," said Yorke a little less sternly, as if he were too weary to be resentful. "Who are you, and what do you want? I have seen you following me for the last two days. Why do you do it? What is it?"

The man took a paper from his pocket, and just touched Yorke's arm with his finger, as if he were going through some form.

"I am a sheriff's officer, my lord," he said, "and this is my writ."

Yorke looked at him and at the paper.

"What writ?" he said, not angrily, but with obvious indifference.

"A matter of five bills overdue, my lord. Judgement has been signed a week ago."

Yorke shook his head.

(To be continued)

Samson, a country tailor, visited a large wholesale warehouse in the city and ordered a quantity of goods. He was received politely and one of the principals showed him over the establishment. On reaching the fourth floor the customer saw a telephone on the wall. It was the first he had ever seen.

"What is that?" he asked.

"Oh, that is a telephone. It is a great convenience. We can talk with it to the clerks on the first floor without taking the trouble of going downstairs."

"Can they hear anything you say through it?"

"Certainly."

The visitor put his mouth to the instrument and asked: "Are Samson's goods packed yet?"

The people in the office supposed it was the salesman who had asked the question, and in a moment the distinct reply came back:—

"No, we are waiting for a reply from his banker. He looks like a slippery customer."

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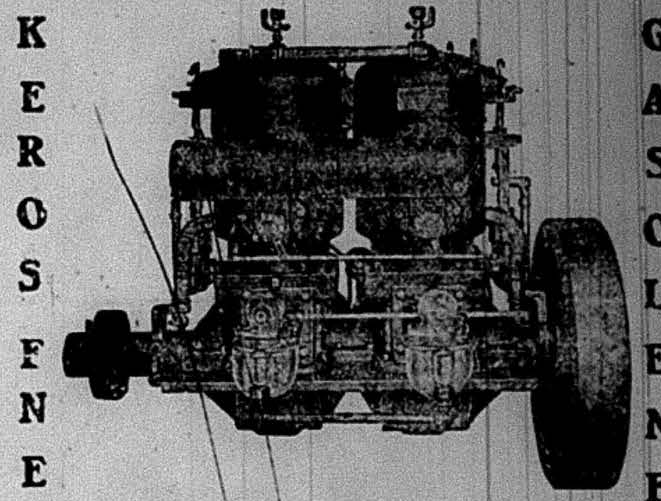
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**Kellogg's WAXTITE
CORN FLAKES**

Also makers of
KELLOGG'S KRUMBLER and KELLOGG'S BRAN, cooked and krumbled

Inter-Town Baseball Games

That interest in baseball has not died out was clearly shown last evening by the exceedingly large number of fans who witnessed the opening game of the inter-town series. The grandstand was filled and around the fences the fans lined two and three deep. Notwithstanding the differences in scores a very good game was witnessed. The Grand Falls team, totally unused to the field as they were, made a splendid showing and won unstinted applause. The visitors were playing under several handicaps and were undoubtedly discouraged. To begin with, Crawley, one of their best men, met with an accident last week which prevented him playing. Secondly, they were unused to the field, lastly and worst of all, their star batter and fielder, Purcell, missed his passage. It is hoped he will arrive in town to-day in time for to-night's game. A large number of fans came from the Paper City, and armed with horns and other rosters' implements, gave them team good support. Messrs Cheesman and "Red" McVane were umpires, and Messrs Mermer and Goss were scorers.

THE GAME

The Grand Falls team went to bat first, Aspell pitching, DeMers catching. The first ball was thrown over by Mr. Morris Ackerman, of Cleveland, Ohio, a personal friend of Mr. Tris Speaker, Manager of the Cleveland baseball team, and of Walter McNichol, Secretary. The ball was a corker and was declared a strike. Pitcher, the Falls first man missing it. The Falls were obviously out of touch with the field, but notwithstanding they got two runs in this inning. When the City went to bat, Hannaford pitching, Cohen catching, Phelan was first up and secured a safe hit. Goss followed and did likewise. Hiltz was third up and batted small on to Petrie, shortstop, who worked a double, catching Goss at second and Hiltz at 1st. Quick's single scored Phelan. DeMers was put out at first by shortstop picking up his grounder and getting it over to 1st.

In the 2nd innings the first two visitors struck out, Foley followed and hit a 2 bagger but he died on 3rd when Brown struck out. The City's three men struck out in quick succession.

The 3rd saw Cohen at the bat. He struck out as did also Carter, Petrie who followed batted out a 2 bagger. This unnerved Aspell who pitched wildly and walked foran. Hannaford bunted too far and was put out at 1st. Crossing over Aspell was first up for the City and he was put out at first. Phelan followed and got to first on a small hit. Goss singled and got to 2nd on an overthrow. Hiltz was next and his hit scored Phelan, got Goss to 3rd and himself safe at first. Quick also hit safe scoring Goss. The batting fever had spread through the City ranks and DeMers got a big share of it. He got the first one square on the nose and sent it away beyond the posts scoring the two men on bases and earning a three bagger. Manning hit out a high fly which LeMoine on 2nd dropped, allowing him safely to first. Johnson went next. He also connected, driving the ball beyond shortstop, scoring DeMers and getting safely to first. Canning's safe hit beyond 3rd base scored Manning. Johnson meanwhile had stolen to 3rd. Foran replaced Hannaford at this juncture. Aspell was up again. A passed ball let Johnson home. Aspell hit out a fly which was caught by Petrie at shortstop. Phelan then came up for his 2nd turn. Canning stole to 3rd and an overthrow from catcher to 3rd let him home. Phelan struck out.

In the 4th the Paper Town's first three men, LeMoine, Foley and Brown each hit but were put out at first. The City team then came in. Goss got to 1st, but was put out trying to steal 2nd. Hiltz tapped the ball towards 3rd and thinking it was rolling over the line, did not run. It stopped inside however, and was quickly sent to first putting "Art" out. Quick was also out at 1st.

The Falls team rallied then and Pitcher poled out a beauty which Johnson unsuccessfully attempted to stop. Cohen struck out. Pitcher worked his way to 2nd. Carter secured a hit getting to 1st. Petrie's high one was caught by Quick who passed it to Canning putting Carter out and leaving Pitcher on 3rd. DeMers was put out going to 1st. Manning struck out and so did Johnson. Foran's hit in the opening of the 6th got him to first but he was caught napping going to 2nd. Hannaford was put out at 1st. LeMoine was caught out by Canning. Changing over, Canning was caught by Cohen. Aspell's bunt was picked up and he was struck out at 1st and Phelan struck out.

The seventh saw Foley ready to do or die. Aspell was in good form, however, and he soon had 3 strikes on him. Brown's little tap was picked up by 3rd and thrown to 1st putting him out. LeMoine's high one was caught by Canning. The City then started another batting orgy. Goss's hit was dropped by Petrie. Hiltz got safe to 1st. Goss stole 2nd and 3rd, coming home on Quick's safe hit. DeMers hit

AFRAID TO LET WIFE BE ALONE

"My wife and I feel that we owe everlasting gratitude to Tanlac, for it has made her gain ten pounds and she now has better health than in years," said Clason Zwicker, 2 Edwards St., Dartmouth, N.S., who works for the Maritime Telephone Co.

"My wife was in miserable health for seven years and although she tried many medicines, she grew worse and I was afraid to leave her alone. She was so weak she could hardly walk across the room. Her appetite was very poor and no matter what she ventured to eat she nearly fainted from indigestion.

"Tanlac relieved her in a short time. She now has a splendid appetite and has regained her strength so she can do her housework gain. We will praise Tanlac as long as we live."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.

but beyond 2nd base, scored Hiltz and getting Quick to 3rd. Manning died going to first but Quick got home. A passed ball on Johnson let DeMers home. Johnson got a hit and did some clever base stealing. Canning followed with another hit and Johnson and he came home on two passed balls. Aspell bunted, got safe to 1st and then to 2nd. Phelan was put out going to 1st, and Goss repeated the performance shortly after, leaving Aspell on 3rd.

The Grand Falls then went to bat. Cohen struck out, Petrie connected, got to 1st. Hannaford struck out. Owing to darkness the game was then called. The score by innings is:

	Rs.	HS.	Es.
G. F.	2	0	0
S. J.	1	0	0

3 base hit, DeMers; 2 base hits, Petrie, Foley, Grand Falls; Quick Canning, St. John's; struck out by Aspell, 12; by Hannaford, 1; by Foran, 5; double plays, Petrie to LeMoine to Carter; Quick to Canning; left on bases, Grand Falls, 7; St. John's, 2.

The gate receipts amounted to \$225.00. The next game takes place to-night. There will be two games to-morrow, the first at 10.30 and the second at 2.30.

HUMBER CONCERN MUST FLOURISH

Editor Evening Advocate,

Dear Sir,—Here is an interesting and illuminating paragraph from an editorial article in the August issue of "Canada Lumberman," the big magazine published in the interests of the lumbering and pulp and paper industry of the Dominion of Canada: "The editorial is speaking of certain conditions in United States, including the shortage of newsprint there: 'These unsatisfactory conditions have turned the newspaper industry to Canada for its supply of newsprint, and this was instanced by the order that Price Bros., Ltd., recently received for 15,000,000 tons of newsprint from the London Daily Express, which is only the beginning of contracts to follow from the newspaper interests of the United Kingdom. The Australian, Brazilian, and South American buyers are also becoming interested in Canadian pulp and paper, and judging from the inquiries made from these countries the Canadian pulp and paper industry is destined for a boom in the near future that will test the capacity of their mill production.'

The thought that naturally arises is: if one London newspaper contracts for 15,000,000 of newsprint, how much newsprint must all the great newspapers in England—many of them with bigger circulations and therefore using more paper—consume in the course of a year? The fact of the matter is that newspapers are all the time growing in size, and the number of copies printed by each publication. In other words, the consumption of newsprint is increasing steadily everywhere. The need for increased supplies is becoming more and more heavily felt.

That is why, when the Humber concern gets going, it will be almost bound to flourish. Its drop in the bucket of 400 tons a day won't make a very big dent in the newsprint market. It will be absorbed and no one will be the wiser but Newfoundland—for it will mean adding that much to her exports, and helping to increase the country's purchasing or importing power.

This is another reason I see for wishing to see the Humber concern working full swing.

Yours sincerely,

J. R. SMALLWOOD.

Hotel Victoria,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

ADVERTISE IN
THE "ADVOCATE"

Garden Party at Job's Cove

A garden party was held at Job's Cove, C.B., on August 15th. For two decades the annual festival had been a great day in the little village, but during the past two years it was allowed to lapse. Hence this year's celebration had all the old time interest, and in addition, some new attractions for the participants. To the energy of Rev. Fr. Williams is due the success which marked the garden party of 1922 as the best socially and financially in the history of the Parish. The weather was ideal and the school campus was thronged by visitors who came from all parts of the North Shore.

A programme of field sports included a series of football sizes. Two teams entered from Carbonear, Black head, Western Bay and Job's Cove had a six each. After hard contest, honours fell to Carbonear's premier sextette, who won in the finals from Job's Cove by one corner. The event of the afternoon was a football game between Carbonear, eleven and the Job's Cove team. By many it was considered that the latter had undertaken too much, when they challenged the Carbonear lads who had gone through the season unbeaten. The result of the game was a surprise, for Job's Cove romped to victory to the tune of four goals to nil. Subsequently all the footballers were dined in the School, and a dance kept up till the wee hours, concluded the day's merry making.

The following afternoon the Job's Cove team, though minus a couple of its best players, journeyed to Black head and played a friendly game with the latter team. The result was a scoreless tie. All the players were right royally treated by the genial Rev. Mr. Pickering and the good ladies of Blackhead.

A young man met his pretty girl cousin the other day for the first time, and was attracted by her.

"I bat you twopence," he said, "that I can kiss you without touching you."

"Of course you can't," replied the girl.

"Well, will you take the bet on?" asked the other.

"Y—yes," said the girl, dubiously.

Her cousin thereupon kissed her.

"Oh, but you did touch me!" exclaimed the girl.

"I know I did," replied the young man, with a grin, "and here's your twopence."

Best Screen North Sydney Coal

Per Ton	24.50
Per ½ Ton	7.50
Per ¼ Ton	2.50

AFLOAT AND EX STORE.

NFLD. COAL & TRADING CO. LTD.

Goodridge Premises.

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"

MADE FROM THE FINEST QUALITY
WHEAT GROWN ON THE CANADIAN
PRAIRIES.

PURITY FLOUR

ASK FOR PURITY FROM YOUR
DEALER WHEN YOU WANT FLOUR.

ev tues, 3mos

Sergts. Mess Holds

Important Meeting

ANNUAL REUNION TAKES PLACE
ON SEPTEMBER 5TH.

An enthusiastic meeting of ex-W.O.'s and Sergeants of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment was held in the G. W. V. A. Rooms last night when the matter of completing the Sergeant's monument in Mullaly's Square was discussed. Mr. H. R. Peckham presided, while Mr. R. Grimes was appointed Secretary. Treasurer. President Peckham announced that the sum of \$300 had been received from the Daughters of the Empire towards the cost of completing the base of the Memorial and that the Council had guaranteed another \$400, making a total of \$700 in sight. Through the courtesy of the Municipal authorities, the services of City Engineer, Ryan were available to the Sergeants in connection with the laying out and beautifying the grounds in the vicinity of the Memorial. Mr. Ryan was making the plans and they would be ready on Thursday. It was felt that at present the monument was not as it should be,

and it was unanimously decided to leave the matter in the hands of the following committee:—Messrs. H. R. Mitchell, J. McKinley, A. Loveys and J. P. Moakier. This committee has been given full authority to have the work completed, and tenders will be called for during the next couple of days.

It was also decided to hold the Annual Sergeants' Mess re-union at Donovan's on September 5th, the eve of the next whole holiday. The usual programme has been arranged and it is expected that all the old boys will turn up in force. These annual reunions which recall the days of Fort George, Stobbs, Edinburgh, Ayre and Winchester, as well as of France, Belgium and the East, are looked forward to by members of the Mess, and this year's gathering will be no exception to the rule. The committee in charge will be Messrs G. Harsaat, F. P. LeGrow, J. Edwards, A. Galt, Neil Patrick, and J. Bartlett. Through the courtesy of Messrs. Gus Lester, B. B. Stafford, Dr. Mossdell, Major March, M. S. Sullivan and others, the party will go out by motor free of charge.

Mr. Outport Customer:

DON'T you remember the never fading dye, the enduring qualities were in the black and blue serges you got from us before the war? Yes, certainly! We can give you the same again. Our latest arrivals are guaranteed dyes and pure wool. Samples and style sheet, with measuring form, sent to your address.



John Maunday
TAILOR and CLOTHIER

281 and 283 Duckworth Street, St. John's

SMART SUITS AT LOW PRICES

Men's Tweed Suits

Stylish, Well-made, Good Wearing, Neat
Patterns at

\$12.50, 17.50, 20.00, 22.50, 25.00, 27.50.

Fine Navy Serge Suits

\$25.00, 27.50, 30.00

Black All Wool Serge Suits

This lot was made to sell for
\$40.00 Our Special Price \$25.00

PANTS

Strong Tweed Working Pants at
\$2.65, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50.

Steer Brothers.

The Evening Advocate

The Evening Advocate.

The Weekly Advocate.

Issued by the Union Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors, from their office, Duckworth Street, three doors West of the Savings Bank.

W. F. COAKER, General Manager
ALEX. W. MEWS - - - Editor
R. HIBBS - - - Business Manager

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



"To Every Man His Own"

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22nd, 1922.

The Red Discolouration of Cured Fish

We have before given extracts from the very informative Report issued in Canada as a result of investigations made by F. C. Harrison, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., Principal of Macdonald College, and Miss Margaret E. Kennedy, B.A., M.Sc., Assistant in Bacteriology, also of that College, into the Red Discolouration of Cured Codfish. To-day we publish the Report in full so that all who are interested in the Codfish Industry may have an opportunity of gaining some knowledge about a matter which has been of much concern to Fish Exporters. In recent years the late Hon. John Harvey wrote the Advocate, asking for the opinion of practical fish curers as to what caused this Redness on fish when it arrived in the various markets. The replies were many, but not conclusive, as it was all a matter of conjecture.

The Canadian Committee for Scientific and Industrial Research went into the matter thoroughly and as this report shows, found the cause in organisms which were present in "sea salt," a salt which is generally used in this country, presumably because of the more expensive mined salt (such as Liverpool salt), and because we are not accustomed to this mined salt, which is different in its use to our usual salt.

The Report, though a technical one, is written in terms which can easily be understood by all, and it embodies certain recommendations about the cure of fish, and the care which should be taken of the premises where fish are split and salted which makes it of great value to our fishermen.

Hon. W. F. Coaker, in his efforts to improve the codfishery, both in value and in quality, wishes this report to be read carefully and put away for future reference. We should be active, in season and out of season, in promoting the benefit of our great industry, so that its expansion may be along lines that will improve the quality of our fish, and thus put us in a better position to demand a fair price for our product.

From the very start of the F. P. U., it has always stood for Standardization of Codfish, that is, to place a premium on fish well-cured and see that the man who makes good fish is better paid than the man who is careless in fish making.

In 1920 Hon. W. F. Coaker had the first chance to put Standardization in effect, but the world-wide depression, petty politics, and other reasons made the scheme inoperative, and the Standardization Rules were dropped, to the great loss of Newfoundland.

We have a great food product in Codfish. We have to treat it as a food product or else we must be resigned to getting a small return for it. A clean cured fish, with no blood clots, evenly salted, and nice looking, should be the aim of every man who has anything to do with the cure of fish.

We believe that Newfoundland can obtain a great deal more for her fish than she does. We believe that the markets can be extended and that the reputation of our fish can be enhanced.

The cure of the fish is up to the Fishermen, and the Sale of Fish is up to the Exporters.

We notice that the Exporters had a meeting yesterday in which, among other things, they discussed Outright Sales, but nothing definite was done. Action should have been taken two months ago, when the London Brokers wrote to the Exporters, warning them of the conditions in the Mediterranean markets, and advising them to insist upon Outright Sales if they wanted to keep the price of fish up. This letter was followed by one from Hon. W. F. Coaker in which he offered his full assistance if they would inaugurate a scheme of Outright Sales. But the Exporters did not accept the offer and the time has gone by, fish has been flooding the markets on consignment and the situation is difficult one.

the Exporters agree that something should be done to control shipments and obtain Outright Sales, they hesitate to inaugurate a scheme which would not only help them, but give the Fishermen and the country better value.

The fishery this year has been anything but a good one, and it is a great pity that some effort has not been made to get as much for fish as possible under the circumstances.

F. P. U. Progress

Reports from the travelling delegate, Mr. F. B. Boone, tell of the progress of the Fishermen's Protective Union. There is still unbounded confidence in the Hon. W. F. Coaker, that he is working for the interest of the toilers, and it is plain to all who have eyes to see and ears to hear, that the political influence of the F. P. U. has not abated one jot. Indeed, the fishermen reason it out that their condition to-day would have been many times worse if they had not had the assistance of the F. P. U. during the years from 1908 on. They were enabled, in these years, to improve their situation in every way. They built better houses, they were able to give their children more advantages and generally they lived on a better scale. And when the world-wide depression came, they were in a position to meet it, and helped by a paternal Government, they are coming through these trying times successfully. They are looking forward now to the early establishment of the Humber Industry, so much near the heart of Mr. Coaker, and of such great benefit to the country in labour value. The toilers have reason to rejoice that they rallied to the standard of the F. P. U. in 1908, 1913 and 1919, and they will hold to their sheet anchor no matter what happens, as without it they know they would be lost indeed.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND REPORTS

The Editor,
The Evening Advocate,
St. John's.

Dear Sir,—Please find enclosed copy of an article found in to-day's issue of the "Edmonton Journal." As there have been a number of articles of the same tenor printed here from time to time, in common with other Newfoundlanders I would be glad to learn through the columns of your esteemed paper the condition of things as they are in the Dominion. I believe that isolated cases are more or less taken as a representative of the Island, as every report from private parties has a decidedly bright outlook.

Yours very truly,

R. M. CLARKE.

10529 78th Ave.,
Edmonton South,
August 11th, 1922.

Enclosed with the above letter was an extract from the "Edmonton Journal," of more than a column, dated St. John's, Aug. 11, and consisting of isolated paragraphs from Dr. Grenfell's log which had been published in all the City papers in sometime in July. As a news letter, of interest to Newfoundlanders, Dr. Grenfell's log is published. We can rightly gauge the conditions of which he writes, and the localities he finds in such bad shape. But to take paragraphs here and there from his article, choosing the most sensational, and sending them abroad, is quite another matter, and we would suggest that, whoever the correspondent may be, better judgment be used, or, better still, we would suggest that press despatches of this kind be not sent at all.

There is no doubt whatever that a wrong impression is created abroad when such despatches are read, and those who feel it a great deal are Newfoundlanders, like our correspondent, who know that their native land is not the desolate waste that is

pictured in these articles.

This article has also reached England, and Prime Minister Squires is also put to it to correct the wrong ideas of Newfoundland and that are spread by reason of these stories.

We have gone over this matter so much that it is not necessary to dilate upon the great injury to the country's credit that may be caused by such press despatches.

As for our correspondent's query as to the conditions in Newfoundland, that is the Newfoundland our Correspondent knows, we say: believe the private reports that come to you. Newfoundland has suffered, in common with the rest of the world, in the recent depression, but is weathering the storm just as successfully, and more successfully than many other lands. Unemployment is decreasing, and with the starting of a huge Pulp and Paper Mill on the Humber by Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., will probably cease to exist. This paper mill reckons to turn out 400 tons per day, twice the output of Grand Falls, which has been such a blessing to Newfoundland, and the "lordly Humber" promises to hum with activity and become one of the busiest centres in the Island. Newfoundland has its troubles, Labrador has its suffering, but the outlook is bright.

Government Staff Cut

Post Office and Board of Agriculture Report Increases

(London, England.)

There were 361 fewer persons employed on Government staffs on July 1 than on June 1, according to a White Paper issued yesterday.

The total number of persons of both sexes employed on July 1 was 314,468 of whom 232,660 were men and 81,808 women.

Decreases in the number of persons employed were recorded in all departments, except the Post Office and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, in which there were recorded increases

After Fifty Years

Given a Uniform

This morning for the first time Superintendent John Flynn of the City Water Department for watering ships, donned a distinguished looking uniform for the first time given him by the Council. "John" is an old timer, for the past half a century he has been engaged watering ships. His father did the watering for many years before him, and did it faithfully; the son is following in the father's footsteps. The many friends of the superintendent are congratulating him today on his fine appearance. If we be permitted to use a local expression "he looks out of sight."

Lawyers Get a Bit Wrathful

In a civil case in the Magistrate's Court this forenoon before Judge Morris a witness was told by the defendant lawyer that he was deliberately lying. The witness got a bit excited and said in reply that he had come to court to get justice done to him, not to be insulted. The solicitor for the witness got up and told the defendant attorney that he had gone a little bit too far in his accusation and that in justice to his client he could not let it go unchallenged. His honor had a few words to say, etc., directing the witness in the proper manner addressing the court, etc. It was a lively spurt while it lasted.

Reid Co's Ships

Argyle, left Argentina at 3 a.m.
Clyde left Lewisporte at 7.40 p.m.
Glencoe left Harbor Breton at 2 p.m. yesterday.
Home arrived at Humbermouth, at 11.45 p.m. yesterday.
Kyle left Port Aux Basques at 12.35 a.m.
Meigle left St. Anthony at 5.35 p.m. coming south.
Malakoff left Clarendville at 6.15 a.m.

All About Rent Caused Fistic Encounter

When the sun was setting in the West, last evening two men were seen engaged on the Mundy Pond Road, in true Jack Dempsey styles. It appears that the opposing parties were a landlord and his tenant, the latter was about to "shift his camp," when it was discovered by the owner, who demanded his house rent; being unable to "pay up" the "dubs" the outcome was a fistic encounter between both parties. Many admirers collected to watch the bout.

A Correction

We regret that an erroneous report slipped into our account of the drowning accident yesterday. We stated that Mr. Southgate was married, but we find that it was not so, and that the lady mentioned had been married to another gentleman connected with the Wireless Station, which no doubt accounted for the error. The story of a child is also in error.

LOCAL ITEMS

Left For Botwood—Rev. Dr. Fenwick of this city left for Botwood by the midday express on Financial district business.

Police Investigating—The police are making an investigation into the cause of the late sad drowning accident.

Strong Breeze—Yesterday a strong breeze of north east wind swept over Nipper's Harbor. Reports say it was raining there this forenoon.

One Drunk at Court—Yesterday a shop-keeper of the West End embraced the friendship of John Barleycorn, and so strong did that friendship grow, that he was inclined to say this morning, on awakening in a cell at the police station, that he'd never "go there any more." The owner of the cab in which he was driven to "durance vile," received his fare and the accused was discharged.

S.S. HOME'S REPORT.

Following was report of S.S. Home: Good sign of fish on Labrador, extending from Forteau to Battle Hr. Fishermen also report Herring plentiful.

es of 405 and 112 respectively. These were accounted for by the Post Office as due to the "engagement of temporary staff to meet seasonal pressure."

"The employment of additional temporary staff for tabulation of annual agricultural returns" is the reason given by the Board of Agriculture.

Business men who want profitable results advertise in THE ADVOCATE.

COAL

Scotch screened \$13.50. No slack, every load weighed.

SALT

S.s. Dampen now on passage from Cadiz; due about August 22nd.

CEMENT

Best White's just in, lowest prices.

A. H. MURRAY & COMPANY.
Limited, Beck's Cove.

LATEST THE EVENING ADVOCATE

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The National Government and Municipality between them have directly found fifty million pounds for relief work, the Minister of Labor told a deputation of Laborites, who reiterated that department lacked practical sympathy towards unemployment. This sum is in addition to relief accruing from operation of unemployment insurance.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.—There still was no news to-day of Capt. Norman McMillan and Capt. Mallins who left here Saturday in airplane to fly direct across sea, two hundred miles, to Akyab, Burma, in carrying out round the world flight abandoned by Major W. E. Blake on account of illness. It is thought here the plane may have landed at a point on Burma coast with which communication is difficult.

HERBESTHAL, BELGIUM, August 22.—M. Tchitcherine, Russian Foreign Minister, and several Soviet colleagues proceeding to London by Cologne, Ostend, express were refused access to Belgium to-day.

SYDNEY, N.S., Aug. 22.—Representatives of operators and men were into conference this morning at instance of Premier of Nova Scotia in an endeavour to compromise differences arising over decreased wage scale.

The following message has been received by the Inspector General from St. Joseph's, Salmonier:

"Schooner Arthur Cameron, Grand Bank, Captain Handrigan, arrived here this morning, report losing a man, Chas. Wm. Cluett, unmarried in overloading dory, dory mate rescued, taken off bottom of dory."
(Sgd.) Const. KING.

Two Dollars per Year

SUBSCRIBE NOW

Waiting For Kyle

About 200 miners spent the greater part of Wednesday awaiting the arrival of the Newfoundland boat as it had been rumoured that she carried strike-breakers. Their object, apparently, was to see that they did not land. The rumour, however, was without foundation as only the ordinary passengers were on board—Sydney Post.

If promptness, courtesy, first-class work and right prices will get your trade then we are in line for it. Union Publishing Company, Ltd.

Under the auspices of the Newfoundland Board of Trade.

A LECTURE ON

THE VITAMINES AND COD LIVER OIL

will be delivered by

Dr. S.S. Zilva, D.Sc., F.I.C.,

LISTER INSTITUTE, LONDON,
at the Grenfell Institute, 8.30 p.m. Thursday, August 24th.

ALL INTERESTED ARE WELCOME.

ST. BON'S COLLEGE.

WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY,

SEPT. 11.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO THE PRINCIPAL

aug21,21

Thrilling Heroism on H.M.S. Raleigh

BOAT'S CREW SWEEP
AWAY BUT LINE
WAS BROUGHT ASHORE

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Thrilling tales are told by survivors of the H.M.S. Raleigh, who arrived at Liverpool on Saturday. The light cruiser went ashore at Heath Point, in the Straits of Belle Isle, in thick fog, and the crew was saved only by the heroism of a boat's crew commanded by Lieutenant Hopper. The weather was so thick it was impossible to see across the deck, and the Raleigh was slowed down to eight knots to avoid icebergs. She veered to the starboard and struck the rocks immediately. Discipline was well maintained and the crew mustered to their boats, but it seemed to be useless to lower them in the swirling water alongside. The ship was fast settling and canvas rafts were launched. It was absolutely necessary to establish connection with the shore and volunteers were called for. Lieut. Hopper and a number of blue jackets responded and managed to get in a lifeboat. They pulled to the rocks and just as Hopper leaped ashore with a life line the boat capsized and every one of the gallant crew was swept away. Hopper kept hold of the life line and succeeded in scrambling to safety. He secured the line to a rock and enabled the seven hundred of the crew left on the Raleigh to reach the shore. They got into canvas rafts and through the mealstrom of broken water by pulling hand over hand along the line to the shore. The bodies of only three of the lifeboat's crew were recovered.

France Wants the German Guarantee

WILL STAND BY POLICY

BAR LE DUC, France, Aug. 21.—France will not consent to a moratorium of any character to Germany unless the German state mines of Rhur and the national forests are placed in the hands of the Allies as a guarantee, and no matter what happens France will not depart from this policy. Such was the position of the French Government with regard to the reparations questions as outlined this afternoon by Premier Poincaré at the opening session of the General Council of the Department of Meuse. The Premier's speech had been awaited with great eagerness in Allied circles, since it has been generally accepted that the definite and final position of France would be outlined in his address.

France Will Act Alone Rather Than Depart From Course of Action

BAR LE LUC, Aug. 21.—France is firmly determined to make Germany pay for the devastation she caused in the war. Rather than depart from this fixed intention she will act alone. Premier Poincaré declared at the opening meeting of the General Council of the Department of Meuse today in a speech generally regarded as a complete official declaration of the French Reparations Policy. M. Poincaré produced figures in an effort to prove that Germany was responsible for her own collapse. Premier Poincaré held out the hope of German and French co-operation with both nations working together. Some day, he said, Germany would change her tactics and do her best to repair in peace what she had caused in war. France was eager to co-operate with her Allies, he said, but would tie independent action rather than be deprived of her just compensation. The Premier advocated an Allied Conference for the settlement of war debts which should be attended by all the nations interested without exception. The latter phrase was taken to mean he referred to the United States.

The Labrador Boundary

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—Whether the boundary between Canada and Newfoundland is within a mile or two of the coast line of Labrador is the question which will be argued next winter before the Privy Council. The Justice Department is finishing up the case and Newfoundland is pressing for an early hearing. Right Hon. C. K. Doherty is acting as Council for the Dominion. The claim of Newfoundland is they own Labrador into the interior. The Dominion claims the territory is part of Quebec, save for a fringe of land along the shore sufficient for fishing settlements.



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The Assortment is Large--The Variety Great The Reductions Are Real

You will find it greatly to your advantage to buy NOW and to consider future needs--for it is unlikely that many of these opportunities to save money on Furniture of Quality will occur again in the near future.

AUGUST

MASSIVE SALE

Bureaus and Stands

2 pieces
Walnut or Mahogany Finish, 3 Drawers, Shook Mirror, size 14 x 24".
Reg. \$51.50. Sale price \$42.90
Surface Oak Finish, 3 Drawers, Plain Mirror, size 13 x 22".
Reg. \$54.00. Sale price \$44.95
Elm Golden Oak Finish, 3 Drawers, Bevel Plate Mirror, size 13 x 22 size.
Reg. \$53.00. Sale price \$44.60
Elm Golden Oak Finish, 3 Drawers, Oval Bevel Mirror, size 12 x 22".
Reg. \$55.00. Sale price \$45.66
Surface Oak Finish, 3 Drawers, Circle Mirror Bevel Plate, size 20 x 20".
Reg. \$65.00. Sale price \$53.52
Surface Oak Finish, 3 Drawers, Oval Plain Plate Mirror, size 20 x 20".
Reg. \$72.00. Sale price \$59.60
Surface Oak Finish, 3 Drawers, neatly carved square Bevel Plate Mirror, size 20 x 24. Reg. \$72.00. Sale price \$59.60

Ash Natural Finish, 3 Drawers, Bevel Plate Mirror, size 20 x 24.
Reg. \$80.00. Sale price \$66.35
White Enamel, 3 Drawers, Bevel Plate Mirror, size 20 x 24.
Reg. \$93.00. Sale price \$77.45
Quartered Oak, Golden finish, 4 Drawers, Square Bevel Plate Mirror, size 14 x 28. Reg. \$109.00. Sale price \$87.00
Mahogany Front, 4 Drawers, neatly carved, square Bevel Plate Mirror, size 22 x 28. Reg. \$108.00. Sale price \$89.60
Quartered Oak, Golden Oak Finish, Swell Front, shaped plate glass plate mirror, size 24 x 30.
Reg. \$115.00. Sale price \$96.00
Mahogany and Quartered Oak Bureaus and Stands. Bureau has long shaped Bevel plate mirror. Size 24 x 38.
Reg. \$132.50. Sale price \$110.40

Odd Bureaus

Circassian Walnut and Mahogany, Colonial Design, Square Bevel Plate Mirror, size 24 x 30. Reg. \$93.00. Sale price \$85.12
Quartered Oak, and fumed Bureau Golden finish color design. Large Square Plate Mirror, size 32 x 40.
Reg. \$144.00. Sale price \$119.20
Solid bureau either in Circassian Walnut, old Ivory or White Enamel finish.
Reg. \$104.00. Sale price \$86.50
Circassian Walnut Bureau Plate Glass Mirror, shaped, size 24 x 30.
Reg. \$85.50. Sale price \$70.37

Circassian Walnut, shaped glass, plain plate mirror, size 20 x 36.
Reg. \$100.00. Sale price \$91.65
Circassian Walnut Bureau, 6 Drawers, very large plain Glass Mirror, size 30 x 40. Reg. \$145.00. Sale price \$112.10
Old Ivory finish Bureau, shaped Plate Glass Mirror, size 24 x 30.
Reg. \$87.00. Sale price \$72.44
Old Ivory finish Bureau, neatly carved, Plate Glass Top, Plain Plate Mirror, size 34 x 28.
Reg. \$118.00. Sale price \$117.50

Ladies' Dressing Tables

LADIES' DRESSING TABLES
Circassian Walnut finish, one centre mirror, 2 small swing mirrors.
Reg. \$57.50. Sale price \$47.57
Old Ivory Dressing Table, one Centre Mirror, 2 small swing mirrors.
Reg. \$60.00. Sale price \$50.00
Mahogany, finish Dressing Table, one centre mirror, 2 small swing mirrors.
Reg. \$72.00. Sale price \$59.60
Quartered Oak finish Dressing Tables, extra large Centre Mirror, 2 small swing mirrors, oval shape.
Reg. \$115.00. Sale price \$92.83

Quartered Oak Finish Dressing Table, extra large square mirror, 2 small swing mirrors. Reg. \$103.00. Sale price \$85.60
Ladies Vanity Dressing Tables, 4 Drawers, Circassian Walnut Finish, Plain Plate Mirrors Centre Mirror, size 18 x 40, 2 swing mirrors, size 9 x 25.
Reg. \$135.00. Sale price \$112.37
Solid Mahogany Vanity Dresser, 4 Drawers, Queen Anne design, 1 large mirror and 2 small swing mirrors, shaped Centre Mirror, size 18 x 46; swing mirrors, size 9 x 30. Reg. \$180.00. Sale price \$150.00

Gent's Chiffoniers

Gent's Chiffoniers, Surface Oak, 4 large drawers, Square Bevel Plate Mirror, size 12 x 18. Reg. \$46.25. Sale price \$38.50
Old Ivory finish, 5 large drawers, Plain Plate Mirror, size 12 x 18.
Reg. \$51.50. Sale price \$43.90
Old Ivory finish, 3 drawers, Large cupboard containing 2 sliding drawers.
Reg. \$87.00. Sale price \$72.43
Gent's Chiffonier, either in Walnut, Circassian Walnut or Mahogany finish, Colonial design, Square Bevel Plate Mirror, size 16 x 20. Reg. \$95.00. Sale Price \$78.37
Quartered Oak Shaped Front, 6 drawers, Circle Mirror, bevel plate, size 18 x 18.
Reg. \$85.00. Sale price \$70.80

Quartered Oak, 3 drawers, Large Cupboard with 3 sliding drawers. Quartered Oak, Golden Oak finish. Shaped Glass Mirror, size 16 x 20.
Reg. \$114.00. Sale price \$95.29
Gent's Chiffoniers, Colonial Design, early English finish, containing 4 large drawers and 4 small square plain Plate Mirrors, size 24 x 16.
Reg. \$143.50. Sale price \$119.20
Gent's Dresser, Old Ivory finish, 2 drawers, Large Cupboard containing 2 sliding drawers. Plate Glass top shaped plain mirror, size 18 x 22.
Reg. \$150.00. Sale price \$121.50

Hall Stands

Solid Oak, Golden Oak finish, fitted with 4 hat holders and umbrella stand. Shaped bevel Plate Mirror, size 12 x 18.
Reg. \$36.00. Sale price \$29.51
Quartered Oak, Golden Polish, fitted with 4 hat holders and umbrella stand. Oval bevel plate mirror. Size 16 x 20.
Reg. \$48.00. Sale price \$39.93

Quartered Oak, Golden Polish, fitted with 4 Hat Holders and Umbrella stand. Oval bevel plate mirror. Size 16 x 20.
Reg. \$51.00. Sale price \$42.50
Quartered Oak, Golden Polish, fitted with extra large seat, 4 Hat Holders and Umbrella stand. Bevel Plate Mirror. Size 18 x 24.
Reg. \$65.00. Sale price \$52.87

MORRIS CHAIRS
Quartered Oak, Golden Oak finish. Good Spring Seat, and back upholstered in tapestry. Reg. \$36.00. Sale price \$29.25
Quartered Oak turned finish, spring seat and back, upholstered in imitation leather cloth. Reg. \$36.00. Sale price \$29.25

Parlor Suites

5 Pieces
Mahogany frame upholstered in Jap Tapestry or Red Plush.
Reg. \$55.25. Sale price \$51.40
Mahogany Frame upholstered in Tapestry, Panel Back.
Reg. \$92.00. Sale price \$76.45
Mahogany Frame, upholstered Tapestry covering. Seat and Back upholstered in tapestry. Reg. \$97.60. Sale price \$81.25
Mahogany Frame, Seat and Back upholstered in tapestry.
Reg. \$103.50. Sale price \$86.25
Mahogany Frame, Upholstered Seat and Back Tapestry covering.
Reg. \$105.00. Sale price \$87.50
Mahogany Frame, upholstered Seat and Back, covered in Verona Cloth, Green or Red. Reg. \$115.00. Sale price \$95.62

Extra Heavy Mahogany polished frame. Upholstered Seat and Back covered in Verona Red or Green Cloth.
Reg. \$148.50. Sale price \$123.25
Mahogany Polished Frame. Upholstered Seat and tufted Back. Silk Tapestry Covering. Reg. \$150.00. Sale price \$125.00
3 Pieces
Mahogany Polish Frame, Panel Back, Upholstered Silk Tapestry.
Reg. \$75.00. Sale price \$61.25
Mahogany Polish Frame, Massive Design, Panel Back, Upholstered Fancy Tapestry. Reg. \$141.00. Sale price \$116.87
Mahogany Polish Frame, Heavy Carved Arms. Upholstered Seat tufted Back, Fancy Tapestry Covering.
Reg. \$155.00. Sale price \$127.50
Mahogany Polished Frame, Upholstered Seat, Tufted Back, Fancy Tapestry.
Reg. \$150.00. Sale price \$118.12

Chesterfield Suites

3 Pieces
Consisting of Chesterfield, Arm Chair and Rocker—Loose Cushions. Double stuffed low moas and hair filling, upholstered in English figured Mohair, Velour trimming. Recommend this suite as being up to latest style. Reg. \$600.00. Sale price \$495.00

Double stuffed low moas and wool filling. 100% cushions, upholstered good grade tapestry, very neat design.
Reg. \$346.00. Sale price \$286.87

Buffetts

Surface Oak, golden finish, containing 1 large linen drawer, 4 small drawers and cupboard. Back has Large Shelf. Plain plate mirror, size 8 x 30.
Reg. \$59.00. Sale price \$41.80
Surface Oak golden finish. Containing linen drawer and 4 small drawers. Large cupboard back has four small shelves. Oval shaped mirror, plain plate.
Reg. \$52.00. Sale price \$41.90
Surface Oak Golden Finish, containing 1 large linen drawer, 2 small drawers. Extra large cupboard, neatly carved. Black, plate glass mirror, size 8 x 42.
Reg. \$85.00. Sale price \$69.37
Quartered Oak Golden finish, containing 1 linen drawer, 2 large cutlery drawers. Nice high back. Fancy carved pillars with shelf, Bevel plate mirror. Size 12 x 28.
Reg. \$112.50. Sale price \$93.75
Quartered Oak, Golden Polish, containing large linen drawer, 2 small cutlery drawers, 1 lined. Neatly carved front and back with mirror, size 10 x 42.
Reg. \$120.00. Sale price \$100.00

Quartered Oak, Golden Polish. Colonial design, containing 1 large linen drawer, 4 small cutlery drawers, 1 lined. High back, carved pillars with shelf. Bevel plate mirror, size 10 x 40.
Reg. \$124.00. Sale price \$103.20
Quartered Oak, Golden Polish, swell front drawers, containing 1 large linen drawer, 3 cutlery drawers, 1 lined, 3 cupboards, high back with shelf. Bevel plate mirror, size 10 x 40.
Reg. \$156.00. Sale price \$130.00
Solid Mahogany, Dull Polish top—Louis the 16 design; 60 inches long. Neatly carved front, containing 3 linen drawers, 2 cutlery drawers, 2 large cupboards. Back contains extra large plain plate mirror. Size 9 x 54.
Reg. \$225.75. Sale price \$198.12
Solid Walnut Dull Polish, Queen Anne design, 60 inches long. Swell front. Fitted with two large linen drawers, 2 cutlery drawers, 2 large cupboards. Has shaped mirror back, plain plate.
Reg. \$252.50. Sale price \$210.37
Solid Walnut, dull polished, William and Mary design. Top 72 inches long. Neatly carved front and legs, containing 1 large linen drawer, 2 cutlery drawers, 2 large cupboards. Neatly carved back fitted with plain plate mirror. Size 8 x 66.
Reg. \$265.00. Sale price \$218.25

Easy Chairs & Rochers to Match

ROCKERS
All over stuffed Easy Chairs. Comfortable Spring Seat, upholstered back, Carved, Good quality Tapestry, floral design.
Reg. \$53.50 each. Sale price, each . . . \$41.62
All over stuffed good strong spring seat, carved back, upholstered in imitation leather cloth, frame Fumed Oak finish.
Reg. \$50.00 each. Sale price \$39.37
All over stuffed. Good strong Spring Seat, comfortable Spring Back. Upholstered in good grade Tapestry of a nice design pattern.
Reg. \$47.50 each. Sale price \$39.31
All over stuffed Spring Seat. Black upholstered—good black leather cloth.
Reg. \$32.50. Sale price \$27.08

ROCKERS
All over stuffed Rocker, comfortable spring seat, carved back, upholstered in genuine leather.
Reg. \$57.50. Sale price \$47.50
EASY CHAIRS
All over stuffed Easy Chairs, Spring Seat, back high and comfortable, upholstered—nice attractive colour Tapestry.
Reg. \$65.00. Sale price \$52.87

Quartered Oak turned finish. Reversible cushions. Upholstered brown Velour.
Reg. \$45.00. Sale price \$37.50
Quartered Oak, Golden finish, fitted with pipe and tobacco box attached to arm. Spring seat and back, upholstered Tapestry. Reg. \$50.00. Sale price \$41.96

THE ROYAL STORES, LTD.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT

Terms--Strictly Cash
No Goods Charged at Sale Prices

Cadets Win Wabano Championship FINAL GAME GIVES WELL ISLAND CUP TO C.C.C.

After a series of games, in which real surprises were the outstanding feature, the Kent-Rhea-Dwyer Cup has once more gone to the Cadet Football Club. Seldom has been a season in which the final outcome was more doubtful, and the fact that the Fire Brigade had won the Trophy last year, and were equally determined to retain it, while the Orange Young Britons had fully organized, and were in excellent training, made it all the more difficult to surmise the victors.

The several draws at the commencement of the season, and the uncertainty of the postponed games made the interest all the more intense, and when the Orange Young Britons faced the Fire Brigade on Friday evening, it was felt in many sections that victory would go to the former—as they were in excellent training and condition—and that the final tussle for the Championship would be between the Cadets and Britons. Fortune, however, favoured the C.C.C. after a long period of bad luck, for the Fire Brigade scored in the first half, and although the Britons secured the equalizer, and struggled desperately for another, they could not beat the Fire-Fighters goal-keeper, and the final solo found the game a draw—thus leaving the Championship trophy in the hands of the Cadets. For the Britons Spencer, Stewart and the Mews boys undoubtedly played splendidly, while Leo Kennedy, R. L. Stevenson, "Rocky" Whelan and J. Ryan were the strength of the Fire brigade team.

Mr. N. J. Vinnicombe, M. H. A., was referee.

The Cadets Championship team are as follows:—Goal, M. Farrell, backs, Gus Connors (Captain), J. F. McEvoy; halves, J. Murphy, J. Delahunty, J. L. Connors; forwards, M. Dobbin, (Sub-Captain), J. Dwyer, P. T. Murphy, W. Connors and R. Dwyer. J. Penny also played during the season.

The following is the complete table of points:

Team	P	W	L	D	F	A	P
Cadets	6	2	1	3	14	4	7
Britons	6	1	1	4	4	9	6
Fire Brigade	6	1	2	3	8	10	5

—COR.

Cape Breton Is Quiet While Waiting For Wage Negotiations

SYDNEY, Aug. 21.—With pumps and protection men in the Cape Breton coal mines working to-night and the peril of the inflowing water removed, the final day of the Nova Scotia coal strike passed listlessly with attention focused on the scheduled opening to-morrow of wage negotiations between the United Mine Workers and the British Empire Steel Corporation. The situation remained quiet with the pumps manned by miners or company officials. No disturbances were reported anywhere. General Thacker, the officer commanding military district number six, arrived here to-day from Halifax, and also about seven hundred troops as reinforcements for those already at Glace Bay, Provincial Police Commissioner Lieut.-Col. Eric MacDonald, D.S.O., will arrive in Sydney to-morrow from Halifax to make arrangements with the local authorities for completing the special force of one thousand men now being recruited for police service in the strike zone.

DeValera Not Permitted To Touch Irish Money

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—A temporary injunction, restraining the local banks in which are deposited moneys collected for the Irish Republican cause from releasing them to Eamonn De Valera or any of his agents, was signed to-day by Supreme Court Justice Burr on application of attorneys representing Michael Collins and other officers of the Irish Free State forces. It is announced that approximately \$2,300,000 is tied up by the order.

British In Manchuria

PEKING, Aug. 21.—Alarm is felt by British subjects throughout Manchuria over the threat of Chang Tso Lin, Governor of the Province, to withhold his protection of British lives and property in reprisal for what he calls British contempt for his authority. Chang declares the Manchurians are contemplating a boycott of British business and says he will not be responsible for the actions taken by the people if the "present methods" of British subjects in Manchuria continue.

ADVERTISE IN THE
EVENING ADVOCATE

THE CAUSE OF RED DISCOLOURATION OF CURED CODFISH

Canadian Scientific Research Finds That The Sea Salt Organisms Are Responsible

(Continued from page 1)

ously in a 35 per cent salt solution, which is as much salt as can be obtained in solution. This will explain to the curer the reason why cured codfish can become red even when heavily salted.

It is the experience of fishermen that the red colour does not develop so long as the fish are kept beneath the surface of the brine when in the puncheons, but if the brine level falls, owing to leakage or evaporation, and the fish are left exposed, red discolouration on the surface frequently follows. This condition is explained by another fact in the life-history of the organism, which is, that it cannot grow or develop its colour unless there is a free circulation of air. If air is excluded, one of the conditions essential for its growth is absent, and hence it is unable to develop. Air, therefore, is necessary for the growth of the red organism, and by excluding it one can prevent this organism from growing.

Another incident well known to the trade is the often-times sudden appearance of red during warm and moist weather, and also the experience of exporters who receive complaints that fish shipped to a warmer climate is red on arrival, although it left the dealer's hands apparently colourless. Again, reference to the plains the reason for such development. The organism loves heat and grows best when the temperature is at blood heat, or even considerably higher. At low temperatures, between 50° F. and 55° F. it scarcely grows at all, but with the increasing rise in temperatures associated with summer heat and tropical

climates, provided there is sufficient moisture, the organism responds at once and grows quickly. Warmth or heat, therefore, plays an important part in the development of the red colour.

Moisture is also necessary. If there is a large amount of humidity, the cured fish absorb it from the atmosphere and become moist; and in kench cured fish this absorption of moisture is important, because the amount of water present is only just sufficient to permit growth, but if more moisture is absorbed from the damp condition of the atmosphere, the red organism is capable of development. Water is essential for the life of the organism, and if the water content of kench cured, hard dried fish drops much below 25 per cent, the red organism does not grow. The ability of the organism to grow on heavily salted fish in the presence of air and with sufficient heat and moisture explains many of the facts noted by fishermen.

Where does the organism come from? How does it come in contact with the fish? If there were no red organism present, most certainly no red colour could develop on the fish. Undoubtedly the source of the trouble is found in tropical salt, that is, salt obtained by the evaporation of sea water in tropical or semi-tropical regions.

V. SALT THE SOURCE OF THE RED DISCOLOURATION.

The estimated quantity of salt used annually in Eastern Canada in fish curing is 40,000 tons, valued at \$480,000. This salt is produced in many places. It may be divided into two classes:—

1. Mined Salt, coming either from deposits in crystalline form,

or from areas underground where sufficient moisture is present to produce a strong brine, which is pumped to the surface and then evaporated. Examples of this kind of salt are known to the trade as Liverpool (English salt coming from the Cheshire and Yorkshire mines); Windsor, from Ontario; and Malagash, from Nova Scotia.

2. Sea or Solar Salt. Salt obtained by the evaporation of sea water, coming, as a rule, from countries having a seaboard where the climate is dry and the summer of long duration.

Portugal, Spain, Italy, Austria and the West Indies produce the largest amounts of sea salt, and the brands most commonly used in the Canadian fish trade are known as:— Setubal (Portugal), Cadiz, Torrevieja and Iviza (Spain).

Trapani (Italy), Turks Islands (West Indies). This salt is obtained by evaporation of sea water in shallow areas or basins. The method of preparation is as follows:—

Sea water at about 10 degrees saline strength is admitted through flood gates, by tide pressure, into the main reservoir, where it remains for from ten to twenty days, according to weather conditions. Increasing in salinity from two to four degrees per day in dry weather. During this stage, the vegetable matter is deposited in a sort of mossy slime, on the bottom of the reservoir, where it is killed as the brine reaches a strength of 40 to 50 degrees, which occurs after about two weeks standing.

From this main or "weak" reservoir, the brine is turned by surface water wheels into smaller divisions, and during the second stage of evaporation, when it increases to a saline strength of 80 to 90 degrees, the lime and other impurities are eliminated.

During this process, a coating of scale and mud is formed on the bottom of the pans or ponds, the deposit containing a high percentage of lime and other impurities.

When the brine reaches a hundred degrees saline strength, the point at which crystallization begins, it is again turned into other areas or ponds, the bottoms of which are of firm marl carefully scraped and cleaned from time to time, and which, from being constantly worked over and exposed to the sun, are nearly as solid as an asphalt pavement and quite impervious to water. The salt crystals form in cubes on the bottom of these pans and grow into one another, forming a cake of salt varying in thickness from one to six inches, according to the length of time the process continues. When the salt is gathered, the surplus brine is drawn off, and the cake broken up and carted out to the points of shipment.

The salt, when first gathered, usually has a decidedly pink cast, but this disappears as the salt is stacked up and exposed to the strong glare of the sun and a hot dry wind. Most of the brine shows a very pink colour during the time the crystallizing is going on, but this disappears from the salt after it is dried out. According to the statement of the manufacturers of solar sea salt, there should be no pink colouration in salt properly cured by three to six months storing after gathering. In other words, time is the principal factor in rendering the salt free from the red organism. It is, however, more remunerative to grind and ship salt within a few days or weeks after coming from the ponds, as loss from rain is avoided, and there is less handling and storing. On account of the large demand from Canada and other countries, much newly made salt is shipped, and consequently it has been largely infected with the red organism.

It would be advisable to check, by

proper laboratory methods, the content of the salt manufacturers, that the red organism will die in salt stored from three to six months under semi-tropical conditions. In any case, it would seem advisable for our importers to insist on being furnished with old salt that has been stored for a period of at least three months.

Chemical Analysis of Salt. Pure salt should contain only sodium chloride, but all commercial salts contain a certain amount of impurities, sea salt, as a rule, a larger amount than mined salts.

There is a difference of opinion among fishermen as to the best salt for curing fish, but undoubtedly the majority of them favour the use of sea salt, as they consider that fish cured with sea salt are more evenly "struck," and that the fish are more moist and there is no hard crust on the surface of the fish. The mined salts are usually in finer crystals and when used the fish are more quickly "struck," but the salt does not penetrate to the interior so well. It has been suggested that the quick coagulation of the surface protein prevents the penetration of the salt to the interior.

Undoubtedly sea salt is more hygroscopic (absorbs moisture), and cured fish, if not well dried, will often sweat or become very moist, due to the solar salt taking up water from the atmosphere. Such substances as

calcium and magnesium chlorides, are very hygroscopic, and their presence in ground salt produces caking when moisture is present.

Comparison of these two different types shows that the solar salts contain greater quantities of impurities, such as calcium and magnesium chlorides and magnesium sulphate.

We have examined a large number of salts used curing fish by various methods as follows:—

Method A. Fresh cod cut in pieces, placed in sterilized dishes, sprinkled with various samples of salt, and kept at blood heat; the water poured off and more salt added when necessary.

Method B. Salt sprinkled on codfish agar plates which were moistened when necessary with sterilized codfish broth or on sloped codfish agar in tubes; both kept at blood heat.

Method C. Salt sprinkled on sterilized cured codfish in test tubes, kept at blood heat.

Method D. Salt placed in sterilized codfish broth, containing a strip of filter paper, half in and half out of the liquid, kept at blood heat.

The samples of salt tested were secured from dealers, who, as a rule, were able to state where the salt came from; from large fishery companies, from fishery officers and from fishermen who gave no information as to the source of the salt sample.

Sample	Results from Methods—			
	A.	B.	C.	D.
1. Mediterranean, from Maritime Fish Co.	Pink	Pink	Pink	Pink
2. Spanish, from Gardiner and Doon	Pink	Pink	Pink	Pink
3. Turks Island, from Gardiner and Doon	Pink	Pink	Pink	Pink
4. Sample from Souris (Fishery officer)	Pink	Pink	Pink	Pink
5. Malagash 1	No colour	No colour	No colour	No colour
6. Malagash 2	No colour	No colour	No colour	No colour
7. Liverpool, from Halifax dealer	No colour in any			
8. Turks Island, from Halifax dealer	All pink			
9. Torrevieja, from Halifax dealer	All pink			
2nd sample from New Brunswick		Pink	Pink	
10. Iviza, from Halifax dealer	All pink			
11. Guysboro, N.S.	No colour	Pink	Pink	
12. John H. Little, Lahave Island, near Lunenburg, N.S.	No colour	Pink	No colour	
13. Robert T. Keating, Egerston, N.S.	No colour	Pink	No colour	
14. D. H. Sutherland, Pictou, N.S.	No colour	Pink	Pink	
15. Conley, Charlotte Co., N.B.	No colour	Pink	No colour	
16. F. A. Balson, New Brunswick		Pink	Pink	
17. E. C. Quillim, Tiverton, N.S.	No colour	Pink	No colour	
18. Louis H. Comeau, Mettighan, N.S.	Pink	Pink	Pink	
19. Chas. Q. Diveau, Salmon River, N.S.	Pink	Pink	Pink	
20. A. G. McLeod, (Turks Island, Sydney, N.S. salt	Pink	Pink	Pink	
21. A. G. McLeod, Sydney, N.S.	Pink	Pink	Pink	
22. Sampson	No colour	Pink	Pink	
23. A. J. Murphy	No colour	Pink	Pink	
24. P. W. Smith, (Turks Island salt)		Pink	Pink	No colour
25. E. V. Smith, Port La Tour, N.S.		Pink	Pink	Pink
26. Wm. Stewart, Cape Sable Island, N.S.		Pink	Pink	Pink
27. H. Nelson Newell, Cape Sable Island, N.S.		Pink	Pink	Pink
28. P. W. Nickerson, Cape Sable Island, N.S.	No colour	Pink	Pink	
29. Sterilized salts.				
The Mediterranean salts and Turks Island salts were sterilized by boiling in water, allowed to recrystallize and then tested, with the following results:—				
Iviza	No colour in any.			
Torrevieja	No colour in any.			
Turks Island A	No colour in any.			
Turks Island B	No colour in any.			

The results of these experiments show conclusively that all known solar or sea salts, such as Iviza, Trapani, Torrevieja and Turks Islands contain the red organism which produces the pink discolouration of codfish.

On the other hand, the mined salts such as Liverpool and Malagash have never produced the pink discolouration and we have never been able to find any red organism in mined salts.

We have frequently checked these results by microscopical examination and cultural tests, and the find the same organism in the solar salt as in the discoloured red fish.

Samples 12, 14 and 17, and, from their appearance, numbers 21 and 25, were salts that had been used a second time. They still contained the red organism.

Sample 18 was a salt a year in store, yet it contained the red organism.

Sample 13 had been used on other,

fish than cod, herring, hake, etc. It gave to sterilized fish a red colour, but did not grow on the other media.

From the economic standpoint the exclusion of solar salt from the fish trade might cause hardship to the fishermen, by increasing the prices of mined salts and perhaps curtailing the supply. We suggest as a remedy that the salt dealers equip their establishments with a kiln and run all tropical salt through this machine, thus sterilizing or at any rate causing the death of the red organism which has a relatively low thermal death point.

The solar salts dissolved in water, boiled and recrystallized did not contain the red organism.

Experiments with Turks Islands Brines. Six samples of brine from the various reservoirs belonging to a salt manufacturer in Turks Islands were received one month after the date of shipment. Several cubic centimetres from each sample of brine

were added to 16 per cent salt codfish agar slope, to sterilized salt codfish (0.16 per cent, 25 per cent and 35 per cent salt codfish broth, and all were incubated at 37° C. (Blood Heat) for three weeks, with the following results:—

1. 10 per cent salinity (sea water). No red colour; but organism producing fusiform and yellow colours present.

2. 20 per cent salinity—No red colour, but yellow colour present.

3. 30 per cent salinity—No red colour, but yellow colour present.

4. 45 per cent salinity—Red on fish.

5. 80 per cent salinity—Red colour on all the media.

6. 100-100 per cent salinity (crystallizing point)—Red on fish and broth.

Pieces of fresh cod were suspended in six flasks containing about one hundred cubic centimetres of each percentage of brine, kept at blood heat for ten days. Pink colour developed only on the fish in brine of 100 per cent—110 per cent salinity, or crystallizing point. In the flasks containing 10 per cent salinity, or sea water, the fish was completely discoloured.

In flasks containing about one hundred centimetres of these brines, a few pieces of Irish Moss (*Chondrus crispus*) were added and gypsum blocks were arranged so that they were half in and half out of the liquid. After incubation at blood heat for ten days, red colour developed in all flasks including the one containing 10 per cent salinity or sea water. There was a deep red ring on the gypsum block just above the surface of the liquid, and in some flasks the colour was in specks more or less over the entire surface of the block. Even more marked than the growth on the gypsum block was that on the Irish Moss. It was so pronounced that the moss itself looked distinctly red.

On the surface of the liquid a red scum developed. Also the liquid itself became red, and increased in intensity with prolonged incubation.

The Irish Moss used had been in an unopened package for sixteen years, but a control, made by adding pieces of the moss to sterilized salt solutions, gave negative results, the brine remaining quite clear.

Microscopical examinations of the reddened flasks showed the presence of the red organism (*Pseudomonas salmonicida*).

Seaweed and sea water are sufficient nutrient for vigorous growth of the red organism, and in all probability this microbe is a sea water organism, which can adapt itself to growth in strong brine, and resist for a considerable period desiccation brought about by evaporation of water under a tropical sun accompanied by warm winds.

Thus the red organism has been directly traced to tropical sea water producing tropical or solar salt, which explains the reason why the use of such salt infects fish utensils, establishments and any material of wood work with which the salt comes in contact. Such material may infect the fish and may be looked upon as a secondary infection. The importance of these facts should be realized by all fishermen, for in an inspection of a number of curing establishments we have determined the presence of the red organism from many of these sources.

VI. THE INSPECTION OF CURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The amount of infection found throughout the curing houses varies considerably. Where cement is used for floors and tanks, it is easily scrubbed and cleaned, and, as there

(Continued on page 7)

Opinions Voluntarily Expressed

By Eminent Medical Men

I have had gas fires fixed in my consulting-room, in some of the bedrooms, and in my children's nursery. This will show you how convinced I am that a properly fixed gas heating-stove is the most efficient, healthy, and economical way of warming a room that there is. (Signed)—

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. For particulars of UP-TO-DATE GAS FIRES apply to

The St. John's Gas Light Co.

List of Unclaimed Letters Remaining In G.P.O.

A
Avery, Miss L., Young St.
Avery, Miss C., Livingstone St.
Andrews, Miss Rebecca, Water St.

B
Baker, Miss Sarah, George St.
Bamister, Miss Mary P., Pennywell Road.
Bailey, Miss Maud
Baggs, Richard, Balsam St.
Barron, James, Water St. West.
Barrington, Miss K., Rennie Mill Rd.
Bemister, J.
Benson, Mrs. S., Lime St.
Bennett, Miss Annie, LeMarchant Rd.
Belbin, E., C/o G. P. O.
Bishop, E. J.
Bishop, Miss Alice E., Field St.
Bowen, Miss F., Theatre Hill.
Brown, Miss K., Gower St.
Butler, Ralph
Burke, Miss M., Power St.
Burden, Mrs. Capt. Geo., Pleasant St.
Byrne, Wm.
Buchanan, Jack, (card), Field St.
Burton, Mrs. C. J.

C
Castle, Miss V., C/o John Trebble.
Chafe, E. J.
Clarke, Leonard, New Gower St.
Carew, Mrs. John, Waterford B. Rd.
Clary, Mrs. Jas. M., Victoria St.
Croake, Edward, Queen St.
Coveyduck, Joseph, Freshwater Rd.
Coffin, Miss Rose, Lime St.
Conway, Miss A. M.
Compton, Miss Jessie, Freshwater Road.
Coady, Miss Mary, Gower St.
Conway, Miss E., Allendale Rd.
Courtney, Mrs. Richard, C/o Mgt. Maline.
Collins, Miss E., late Clarendville.
Collins, Miss E., LeMarchant Rd.
Curtis, A., Gower St.
Costello, J., Bannerman St.
Cranford, Miss Hilda, Circular Rd.

D
Day, Patrick, Cabot St.
Drawnack, Peter, Duckworth St.
Davis, Thos.
Delaney, Michael
Dickie, Mrs. Edward
Diamond, Levi, C/o G. P. O.
Dowling, Michael, James St.
Dowling, Miss Rebecca
Duggan, George, Spencer St.
Durdin, Miss May

E
Edwards, Miss Ellen, Water St.
Evans, Wm., Carter's Hill
Elliot, E. R.
Edney, Mrs. T. R.
Eddy, Hubert (card), Young St.

F
Fry, Miss Jessie M., Franklin's Ave.
Frampton, Daniel, C/o Gen'l Delivery.
Farman, Mrs. Apple M.
Flemming, Miss B., Coronation St.
Flemming, Richard
Freeman, Miss Elsie, C/o G. D.
Fitzpatrick, Miss E., New Gower St.
Foster, Mrs. Jessie, William St.
Frost, W. F., Allendale Rd.
Foley, Michael, James St.
Forsey, G.

G
Gaulton, Miss K., Leslie St.
Grant, Miss G., Gower St.
Gaul, Miss Alice, Clifford's St.
Gillispie
Gibbs, L., Cabman.
Gess, Mr. T., C/o G. P. O.
Goss, Miss Florence, New Gower St.
Gould, James

H
Halloran, M. A., Duckworth St.
Hawkins, Wm.
Hartley, Frank, James Street.
Hearn, Andrew, Flower Hill.
Harris, Mrs. G., Duckworth St.
Higgins, Miss Minnie, Lime Street.
Hindy, Mrs. Victoria, C/o Andrew Snow.
House, Miss Annie L., Rennie Mill Road.
Hollohan, Miss Florence E.
Home "Oversens" Trust Co.
Hussey, T. M.
Hutchings, Mrs. E., Gear Street.

I
Judge, J. J., Pennywell Road.
Jacobs, Mrs. Mary, Lime St.
James, Mr., Pleasant St.
Jones, Michael, C/o G. P. O.
Jacobs, Mrs. Joseph, Lime St.
Johnson, Miss Mary, Hamilton St.
James, C. S., Theatre Hill

J
King, Mrs. Wm. H., King's Road
Keates, Miss C., South Side.
Kelley, Chas., Prescott & Gower St.
King, Silas, (of Wm.), Maxe's St.
Kielley, Mrs. J., Monkstown Rd.
Kelly, Mrs. M. A. (card)
Kearney, Mrs. A., LeMarchant Rd.
Kelly, Miss C., Monkstown Road.
Kelly, Mrs. Henry, South Side.
Knight, Mrs. E. R., Bond St.

K
Layman, Mrs. Richard, Golf Ave.
Lacey, Mrs. Roland (card), Pleasant Street.
Ledstone, Miss G., Waterford St.
Legge, Miss Mona, Brine's St.
Leonard, P. J., Freshwater Rd.
LeDrew, Carrie B., Duckworth St.
Leaman, Miss Jennie, C/o Wm. Russell, Newtown Rd.
Lewis, Miss Hazel, South Side.
LeDrew, Miss J. M., Leslie St.

L
Lewis, Walter, Prescott St.
Little, Miss B., Rennie Mill Road.
Loater, Robert.
Luff, Miss Annie
Lundrigan, Miss Margaret, Monkstown Road.
Loveless, H. J.

M
Martin, David, Monroe St.
Martin, Moses
Martin, Fred, Alexandra St.
Mahon, J. T., Allendale Road.
Mercer, Mrs. Herbert, Barter's Hill.
Mercer, Ralph, Convent Square.
Middleton, Mrs. B., LeMarchant Rd.
Miles, D., Queen's St.
Miller, H., Monroe St.
Moore, Frank, Flower Hill
Moss, Miss E., Gower St.
Morrissey, J. J., Long P. Rd.
Moseley, Miss M.
M—Master John, Quidi Vidi Rd.
Moxley, Miss G., G.P.O.
Morrissey, D.
Murphy, Miss Alice, Harvey Rd.
Morrissey, Mrs. Ed., Lime St.
Murphy, Mrs. M., Spencer St.

N
McLeod, Mrs. P. K., Queen's Rd.
McGrath, Mrs. Sadie, Bamer's Lane.
McCarthy, Miss Rose, Hutchings St.
Neary, John, Queen's Rd.
Neal, Wm., (late) (Halifax)
Newhook, Mrs. Benjamin.
Newbald, Mrs.
Noel, Miss Annie, Church Hill.
Northcott, Miss, Maxe's St.

O
O'Neill, Chas. (card) C/o G.P.O.
Oliver, Mrs. S.
Oliver, Mrs. Michael
O'Reilly, Mrs. Margaret
Osmond, Miss Minnie

P
Payne, Miss Mary, Pleasant St.
Parsons, Frank
Perry, E.
Penney, Joe, Spencer St.
Peddie, Eugene & Andrew, C/o G. P. O.
Penney, C., C/o F. Dodd
Percy, Charles, C/o G. P. O.
Perry, Chester
Pierson, Miss Bride
Pike, Edward
Peddie, Capt.
Power, Daniel, James St.
Power, Miss Rose, Circular Road.

Q
Ryan, Patk. (card) Long's Hill.
Ramsay, Wm., C/o Steer Bros.
Ryan, Miss A., Pennywell Road.
Ryan, Miss M. R., Hayward's Ave.
Reid, Stanley, McKay St.

R
Richardson, Charles, Prince's St.
Roberts, Miss E., LeMarchant Rd.
Romano, Ben., C/o G. P. O.
Rose, Mrs. Sarah, Atlantic Avenue.
Robertson, Mrs. C. C., Prescott St.
Robson, George B., Holloway St.
Royal Textile Co.

S
Spry, Edward, Casey's St.
Simmons, E., Water St.
Smith, Mrs. Wm., Adelaide St.
Smith, Miss E., Prescott St.
Stone, Mrs. T. H., Prince of W. St.
Stokes, Miss B., Field St.
Snow, George, 116 — St.
Stuckless, Miss Lizzie, Rennie Mill Rd.
Sullivan, Miss Mary, Cochrane St.
Sullivan, Miss E. F.
Stevenson, Mrs. Alex., Victoria St.

T
Taylor, John, Mundy's Pond Road.
Thistle, Mrs., Cashin Avenue.
Thompson, Miss E., Balsam St.
Tobin, Mrs. A., Job's St.
Tobin, Mrs. Wm. J., Cabot St.
Tobin, Miss Margaret, New Gower St.
Thompson, A., C/o Royal Stores.
Tucker, H., Long P. Rd.
Tucker, Henry, C/o Gen'l Delivery.
Tucker, James, C/o Post Office.
Turpin, Mrs. Wm., C/o Post Office.
Templeman, Miss P., New Gower St.

V
Verge, Wm., Water St.
Vincent, Miss L., Battery Rd.
Virge, Miss N., Bond St.

W
Way, Miss D.
Wall, Miss May, Water St.
Walsh, Mrs. Walter, Rossiter's Lane.
Walker, Mrs. C., Water St.
Walsh, R., Nagle's Hill.
Whalen, Miss V., Brail's Square.
Ward, Miss V., Duckworth St.
Warrick, James, Allendale Rd.
Walsh, Mrs. C., Pleasant St.
Walsh, Miss E., C/o Mrs. John Murphy.
Wartford, Miss Annie, Military Rd.
Whalen, Mrs., South Side.
Whalley, Allan, Cook St.
Wells, Miss E., Springdale St.
Willard, Edward (card) Cookstown Rd.
Wright, Geo. W., card
White, Miss M., (late Moncton)
Whitehouse, H. E.
White, Arthur, Hamilton Avenue.
White, Miss Josephine, Queen's Rd.
White, R. L.
White, Mrs. John, Flower Hill.
Windsor, J. W.
Williams, Miss Effie, Carter's Hill.
Williams, Miss M., Young St.
White, Wm., Gower St. West.
Wornell, H. T.

THE CAUSE OF RED DISCOLOURATION OF CURED CODFISH

Canadian Scientific Research Finds That The Sea Salt Organisms Are Responsible

(Continued from page 6)

little absorption, it is naturally free from reddening. But all wood, such as puncheons, tanks, tables, floors, walls, and even wood around the top of cement tanks, is more or less infected. A few firms have tried whitewashing all woodwork and wooden utensils, and claim that it is fairly satisfactory; although samples taken from whitewashed articles showed the presence of the red organism, probably the result of reinfection. Pickled cured codfish is used almost entirely for fillets, boneless and shredded cod. At times consignments of such fish, which appeared in perfect condition when shipped, have been refused at destination because of the development of red discoloration. Or again, the infection may not be detected until after the fish has been prepared for the market. Neither fillets, boneless nor shredded cod are entirely free from infection. One thing is especially noticeable, all the establishments visited, which make up the class of goods, are using tables which are definitely pink in colour, and splinters taken from such tables showed the presence of the red organism.

There seems to be no attempt to store the fish at a definite temperature during any stage of curing, nor even after it is prepared for the market. It is merely a matter of the temperature prevailing, and varies with the locality and, of course, season of the year. Fishermen claim they have more trouble during the damp and warm seasons than during the clear and cool.

During the months of August and September, 1921, one of us visited a number of fishing stations in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, examining the varied conditions under which fish is cured and marketed. In all cases, where necessary, samples were taken, and transferred to 16 per cent salt fish broth, with a strip of filter paper half in and half out of the broth. The cultures thus made were subsequently incubated at 37 per cent for three to four weeks and the results noted.

The results of these tests are grouped together into "Positive Results," meaning that red growth appeared on the filter paper visible above the surface of the 16 per cent salt fish broth, which on subsequent examination proved to be the red organism described here, and "Negative Results," meaning that no red growth developed in the cultures after four weeks' incubation at 37°C. (blood heat).

Positive Results were obtained from:

1. Scraping from outside of puncheon—North Head, Grand Manan.

2. Scraping from outside of puncheon—Whale Cove, Grand Manan.

3. Scraping from the outside of a hoghead, showing red—Digby, Nova Scotia.

4. Scraping from the outside of a hoghead, showing red—Digby, Nova Scotia.

5. Scraping from inside of puncheon which has been whitewashed—Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

6. Scraping from outside of puncheon—Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

7. Scraping from wooden tank 6 years old never scrubbed or cleaned—Whale Cove, Grand Manan.

8. Scraping from outside of cement lined tank—North Head, Grand Manan.

9. Wood from salt bin—Whale Cove, Grand Manan.

10. Silver from salt bin—Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

11. Fish, one year in pickle, 1 day in sea—North Head, Grand Manan.

12. Scraping from fish one year in pickle, no red apparent—North Head, Grand Manan.

13. Scraping from fish on top of pickle looking slightly pink—Grand Harbour, Grand Manan.

14. Sample of salt lying on top of tank—Seal Cove, Grand Manan.

15. Turkeys Islands Salt from split surface of fish in pickle—Grand Harbour, Grand Manan.

16. Sample of salt caked on top of fish just out of pickle in butt—St. Andrew's, New Brunswick.

17. Salt from fish on top of butt, showing trace of red—St. Andrew's, New Brunswick.

18. Sample of salt from top of pickle in puncheon—Whale Cove, Grand Manan.

19. Salt from fish lying out of pickle—North Head, Grand Manan.

20. Salt from fish on top of butt, showing traces of red—St. Andrew's, New Brunswick.

21. Scraping of fish salt crystals from top layer of fish in puncheons, showing red above the surface of the liquid—Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

22. Scraping from top layer of fish in puncheons—Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

23. Pickle from top of tank—North Head, Grand Manan.

24. Salt, definitely pink in colour, from store—North Head, Grand Manan.

25. Turkeys Islands Salt—North Head, Grand Manan.

26. Lower part of wall which had been whitewashed and was quite red when sample taken—Digby, Nova Scotia.

27. Piece of paper from trimming bench soaked with salt and showing red—Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

28. Silver from sorting and cutting table—Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

Negative Results were obtained from:

1. Inside cement lined tank—North Head, Grand Manan.

2. Scraping from outside of cement tank—North Head, Grand Manan.

3. Splinter from board outside of fish shanty—Whale Cove, Grand Manan.

4. Silver and scraping from bench in baiting room—Whale Cove, Grand Manan.

5. Scraping from fish chute where fish are dumped through to be dressed—Whale Cove, Grand Manan.

6. Scraping from floor of dressing room—Whale Cove, Grand Manan.

7. Scraping from dressing bench—Whale Cove, Grand Manan.

8. Silver from dressing table—Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

9. Scraping from outside of holder from hopper, after being washed—Whale Cove, Grand Manan.

10. Scraping from carrying tank—Whale Cove, Grand Manan.

11. Silver from wharf—Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

12. Silver from wharf—Digby, Nova Scotia.

13. Silver from floor of curing shed—Canso, Nova Scotia.

14. Silver from floor of salt bin, which appears quite red—Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

15. Silver from flakes—Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

16. Silver from flakes—Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

17. Scraping from whitewashed wall, red showing—Digby, Nova Scotia.

18. Scraping from whitewashed wall, high up where no red appeared—Digby, Nova Scotia.

19. Cod cured with Liverpool salt—St. Andrew's, New Brunswick.

20. Piece of cured cod—Whale Cove, Grand Manan.

21. Scraping from fresh fish showing red spot, probably blood—Grand Harbour, Grand Manan.

These results are in accord with the general biological facts relating to the red organism; briefly, they show red contamination by solar salt, of pickle and fish exposed to air, of wooden tanks and other containers into which brine or solar salt may penetrate, and no red colouration of fish before salt is sprinkled, or in cement lined tanks, or in places where fish are dressed, or from mined (Liverpool) salt.

VII. REMEDIAL MEASURES.

The most important point arising out of these experiments is the fact that tropical or solar salts carry the red organism, and so long as they are used in their present form, red colouration of fish is bound to follow.

Curing establishments that use this salt, or have been using it, have their tanks, floors, storage places, puncheons, kench racks, carrying boxes, utensils, etc., impregnated or inoculated with the red organism.

Therefore, all measures taken to deal with this problem must provide for:

1. A supply of salt free from the red organism;

2. The destruction of the red organism in the curing factories wherever it has infected buildings, utensils, etc.

1. Recommendations Regarding Salt. Mined salt of suitable size of grain should be used until a supply of solar salt free from the red organism can be secured.

Measures should be taken to ascertain the duration of life of the red organism in tropical salt. Some of the manufacturers claim that such salt stored for three to six months is free from red organisms. This contention should be subjected to laboratory control.

Importers of solar salt might sterilize this product by kiln heating. A comparatively low dry heat is necessary—100°C. for thirty minutes.

2. Recommendations Regarding Cleaning of Curing Establishments.

All curing establishments which have used solar tropical salts should clean and disinfect thoroughly all material which has come into contact with salt or fish.

Steam, if available, may be used for this purpose. Puncheons, tanks, etc., should be steamed inside and out, also all utensils, racks, etc.

All parts of the factory that have become infected should be washed well in fresh water. This will have two results: the removal of salt from woodwork, thus preventing the organism from growing, and the fresh water causes the disintegration of the red organism, breaking it down into a slimy mass.

All places infected, and all utensils may be washed in a disinfecting solution of one part sulphurous acid in 50 parts of water.

A good whitewash should be applied as soon as the cleaning up has been effected.

Care should be exercised to keep the premises and utensils clean, all refuse and offal should be frequently removed, and the floors scrubbed and washed often.

*Arrangements are being made for

I OFFER

NEWFOUNDLAND FILMS LIMITED

HEAD - ST. JOHN'S

Incorporated Under the Companies Act.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL:

\$100,000.00

Divided into 1,000 Shares at \$100 each

DIRECTORS:

E. A. Bowring
W. G. Gosling
A. E. Hickman
Jas. J. McKay

David Baird
J. C. Hepburn
R. B. Job
C. A. C. Bruce

The following gentlemen have also consented to become Directors:—

Hon. Tasker Cook Mayor of St. John's.
J. P. Kiely Proprietor Nickel Theatre.
Ernest Shipman Motion Picture Producer.

Newfoundland Films, Ltd. has been formed for the purpose of producing a Newfoundland screen story, under the direction of Mr. Ernest Shipman, a Motion Picture Producer of world-wide repute. While the principal characters will be drawn from the Motion Picture centres of the United States, the minor roles will be selected from local talent.

The Newfoundland picture will convey to the world the beautiful scenic attractions of this Colony, and thus advertise this country to prospective tourists and others. Millions of people will see Newfoundland on the screen.

The public are demanding nature-made outdoor productions in place of the time worn studio-made fashion plate dramas, and a good reception is assured the Newfoundland film story.

The extraordinary financial success of "The Sky Pilot," "God's Crucible" and "Cameron of the Royal Mounted," all produced by Mr. Shipman, give some indication of what we may expect. The takings of "The Sky Pilot," which has been released but a short time, now exceeds one quarter of a million dollars, and is estimated to gross \$750,000 when the returns are in from all countries.

In addition Mr. Shipman has produced film versions of three of James Oliver Curwood's Stories, which have already grossed receipts of over one and one half million dollars.

Mr. Shipman is confident of a ready market and when the Newfoundland picture is made and released in October, it is anticipated the Company will receive in cash from \$75,000.00 to \$100,000.00. This would enable the Company to return the original capital to investors—who would, however, continue to share in the profits during the life of the picture, which is at least five years.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES ARE OFFERED TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC AT \$100 PER SHARE. THE DIRECTORS, HOWEVER, RESERVE THE RIGHT TO REFUSE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS, IF THEY CONSIDER THAT SUFFICIENT HAS BEEN SUBSCRIBED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE COMPANY.

Copy of Prospectus will be sent on request.

To make sure of your requirements communicate promptly with

C. A. C. BRUCE

Investment Broker

St. John's

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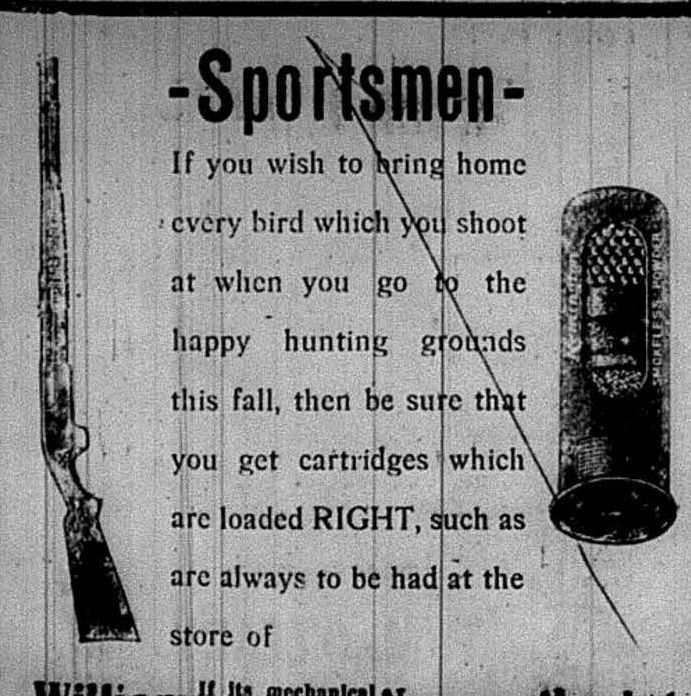
FURNESS LINE SAILINGS!

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Liverpool Halifax Boston Halifax St. John's Liverpool
"SACHIN" July 19, July 27, July 30, Aug. 7, Aug. 12, Aug. 15,
"DIGBY" Aug. 3, Aug. 11, Aug. 14, Aug. 21, Aug. 26, Aug. 29.

These "cameras" are excellently fitted for cabin passengers. PASSENGERS for LIVERPOOL must be in possession of PASS-PORTS.

For rates of freight, passage and other particulars, apply to:—

Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.
Water Street East.



-Sportsmen-

If you wish to bring home every bird which you shoot at when you go to the happy hunting grounds this fall, then be sure that you get cartridges which are loaded RIGHT, such as are always to be had at the store of

William Nosworthy, Ltd.

If its mechanical We have it

Thirty-Seven Icebergs In Path of the Steamer Aranmore

CHARLOTTETOWN, Aug. 15.—The steamer Aranmore, Captain I Rhude, which arrived here after supplying lighthouses in Labrador, reports a trip marked by navigating difficulties, including frequent dense fogs and many icebergs, there being 37 counted, many quite large, near Bell Isle. The steamer was 100 miles from H. M. S. Racepoint. She relayed about a hundred wireless messages to and from the cruiser. The latter is lying a quarter of a mile inside Point Amour Barring a heavy storm, prospects are favorable for refueling. She went on during a southeast storm and is broad side to hore.

such experiments. Note:—The technical report, on which this popular account is based, will be published by the Royal Society of Canada.

HEMORRHOIDS
Do not suffer another day with itching, bleeding, or protruding Piles or Hemorrhoids. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and afford lasting benefit. Etc. a box, all dealers, or Edmanston, Tait & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free.

Rev. J. G. Joyce, B.A., LIB. at Wesley Church

Another forceful presentation on the "duty of faithfulness in Christian life and service" was delivered at Wesley Church Sunday, by its popular minister from the words addressed by the aged St. Paul to his young companion in labours, as he instructed him when taking up his duties as the first Bishop of Ephesus, and when exhorting him to strive to counteract the developing heresies of that age, and to give them sound doctrine so that the charge would not suffer from wrangling over pointless questions, and also to encourage those early Christians against the increasing trials and persecution they were called upon to pass through. "Endure hardships as a good soldier of Jesus Christ," were the thrilling words of the preacher as he pointed out the many times since the words of the veteran General St. Paul were spoken to his young officer Timothy, and how the Church had been assailed and criticized down to recent times, how in Russia Bolshevism has destroyed the power and usefulness of the Church, where education is paralyzed and the value of Christianity as a social

influence has been entirely destroyed. It is our duty to champion those principles which the Church stands for, or else those institutions which have grown out of the Church will be thrown down and the very safety of our own home life be threatened, for thank God while there are many things that still threaten and are a menace to our home life in these perilous days, he prayed God's help and guidance would be given our fathers and mothers to safeguard our splendid boys in the battle of life. He then contrasted the comparative ease of service and faithful conduct, and facing the difficulties that those were called upon to endure hardness as Martyrs in the arena, and the catcombs. And a man's religion to-day must be more than a passive asset, and Church attendance; it must be a fighting force against all forms of evil, he must also make a contribution of his life's activity to help his fellow-man and extend the Kingdom of God. Men who hold a Royal Commission, and expect to make themselves felt as leaders in civil life, and we, as individuals who prefer to follow our Divine Master and carry out his instructions, will have to endure criticism, and suffering as we tell for Him. He willingly wore Himself out carrying crosses daily for us; he was

hungry, tired, worried, and so worn out physically, that He was too weak to carry a wooden Cross—But he laid upon that Cross, and was put upon that Cross to pay the sinners' debt, and reconcile us to God. With a strong appeal for decision and consecration, the service was closed with the hymn: "Take my life and let it be, consecrated Lord to Thee," and the large audience separated, speaking on the way home of the earnestness and sincerity in his sacred duties of the new Pastor.—A.W.M.

ADVERTISE IN THE "ADVOCATE"

LONESOME?

Men, Women, Girls, Bachelors, Widows, etc. Join our Correspondence Club and make many interesting friends. Acquainted throughout the world through our medium. Marry Wealth, Happiness. Thousands rich, attractive and congenial. Willing to send photos free. Send 50 cents for four months' subscription. \$1.00 for one year. FLORENCE BELLARE 200 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

WEDDING BELLS

TAYLOR-CHAFE.

A reply wedding was solemnized on Saturday the 19th inst., at the home of the bride's brother, Mr. D. Candow, 14 Monroe Street, the contracting parties being Mrs. Bertha Chafe of Curling and Mr. D. Taylor of Toronto.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. G. Joyce pastor of Wesley Church. The groom was supported by Mr. Ken Goodyear of Grand Falls and the bridesmaid was Miss Mary Murrell, cousin of the groom, and daughter of Mr. Murrell of Strong and Murrell, Little Bay Islands. The bride was charmingly attired in cream georgette and wore a bridal veil with wreath of orange blossoms. The groom's present to the bride was a set of pearls, to the best man, gold cuff links and to the bridesmaid a set of bracelets. Numerous, costly and beautiful were the presents received by the happy couple betokening the esteem in which they are held by their friends.

Refreshments were served immediately after the ceremony and the bridal party then drove to Donovan's where the wedding supper was served. The toast of "the Bride" was ably proposed by Mr. Goodyear and responded to by Mr. Candow. The supper over, the happy couple returned to town and are now residing at the Balsam House prior to sailing on the Prospero to Little Bay Islands where the honeymoon will be spent. They will reside in Toronto, where it is the hope of their many friends that their future will be one of continued happiness and success.

WAY-MOWRY.

At Montreal recently there took place the marriage of Rev. J. Harold G. Way, of Bonavista, Nfld., and Miss Esther Marjorie Mowry, daughter of Daniel C. Mowry, of Marville, Que., and Boston Mass. The wedding was performed by the Rev. Professor Graham, D.D., of the Wesleyan Theological College, at the home of the bride's brother, Dr. D. P. Mowry, 411 Northcliffe Avenue.

The bride wore a navy blue tricot-travelling suit with hat to match, and carried a bouquet of American Beauties, being assisted by her sister, Miss Mildred Mowry. The groom was supported by the Rev. C. F. Davis, B.A., of Freshwater, Nfld. Following the ceremony a reception was held after which the newly wedded pair left for Winnipeg en route to Saskatchewan where Mr. and Mrs. Way will spend the summer, and will return to Montreal in October.

For the past four years Mr. Way has been a student at McGill University, where, in addition to his theological studies, he has been pursuing a legal course, and will obtain his Bachelor of Laws next Spring. Mrs. Way has for several years taken an active part in the French Baptist Church work of Marville, Quebec, which language she speaks as fluently as English. Mr. and Mrs. Way are hoping to return to Newfoundland at the beginning of the next Conference year.

To-morrow Night's Game

A football match between the team that went to Grand Falls, including several of the Grand Falls players now here with the Baseball team and the B. I. S. will be played on St. George's Field at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening. The match should prove very interesting as the majority of the opposing team are comprised of Feildian players, who in their game with the Champions made such a splendid showing. The proceeds go towards defraying the expenses of the Grand Falls trip.

"ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE"

Was at Halifax

The "Halifax Herald" made enquiries from the Advocate last night with reference to the late Leslie Southgate. The "Herald" wanted to know if he was the same who conducted a Wireless School in Halifax. The reply had to be in the affirmative. Mr. Southgate was doubtless well-known and highly esteemed in Halifax and made many friends there as he also did in St. John's.

Masonic Installations

The District Grand Lodge of Scotland visited Bay Roberts on Wednesday afternoon and installed the officers of Lodge "McKay." District Deputy Grand Master T. Cook was the presiding officer. The following officers were installed: G. Butt, I.P.M.; G. Pepper, R. W. M.; A. Gordon, S.W.; J. Norman, J.W.; R. W. Myers, Secretary; R. Bemister, Treasurer; J. Snow, S.D.; S. A. Smith, J. D.; R. J. Mercer, S.S.; A. E. Mercer, I.G.; I. Trenchard, Tyler. Owing to the Lodge being in mourning through the recent sad demise of the District Grand Master no entertainment was held following the ceremony. On Wednesday evening the Grand Lodge visited Lodge "Harbor Grace" and the officers elected last week were duly installed. Some sixteen members of the Grand Lodge were present. Touching references were made by D. D. G. M. Cook, D. G. S. Cowan, R.W.M. H. D. Archibald, to the irreparable loss sustained by Scottish Freemasonry through the tragic death of its District Grand Master, the late Charles Duder. One of the pleasing events was the presentation by D. G. S. Cowan, on behalf of Lodge "Harbor Grace," of a Past Master's Jewel to Mr. T. G. Ford. Another was the appointment of P.M. J. Trappell, I.S.M., as an officer in the District Grand Lodge. Following the Installation Ceremony a team from Lodge "Tasker," St. John's, demonstrated some Degree work. The members of Grand Lodge and visiting brethren from the City returned by motor to St. John's after the ceremonies.—Hr. Grace Standard.

Dr. Zilva Will Lecture

Under the auspices of the Board of Trade, Dr. S. S. Zilva, D.Sc., F.I.C., of the Lister Institute, London, is giving an illustrated lecture in the Grenfell Hall on Thursday evening, the subject being "The Vitamins and Cod Liver Oil." Dr. Zilva who has only recently returned from a cruise along the coast in the yacht Josephine when he gathered considerable information on this matter will give a very interesting discourse, and an invitation is extended all interested persons to be present.

Labrador Fishery

Cape Harrison, light N. wind; good hooking.
Makovic, good hooking.
Holton, fair hooking.
Smoke, poor hooking.
Demino, Brandy and Flat Islands, poor hooking.
Venison Island and Battle Harbor, little hooking.

Will Donate \$25.00

Mr. John B. Orr, with his accustomed generosity has offered to be one of ten to donate \$25.00 to the Child's Welfare Movement. The ladies in connection with the movement are seeking the other nine. No doubt they will be forthcoming, as the Child's Welfare movement is one of the most philanthropic undertakings in the country.

WINDSOR PATENT FLOUR

Its Wonderful Record is Best Proof of its Merit.

PERSONAL

Mrs. (Capt.) Murley arrived by the Sable I yesterday on a vacation.

Mr. T. Walsh leaves by the Sable I, this morning on a business trip to Sydney.

Mr. E. A. Payn, Secretary of the Board of Trade, who was spending a two weeks' vacation with friends in Carbonear, has returned to the city.

Dr. W. E. Jones of Avondale is making a trip to England to see Mrs. Jones who has been ill there. He hopes to return in six or eight weeks.

Mr. J. F. Lacey, travelling auditor of the Reid Nfld. Company, Ltd., left yesterday's train for Argentina, to pay off the crew of the coal ship "Tune."

Mr. Charles M. C. White, who has been visiting with his mother, Mrs. Philip D. White, 48 LeMarchant Road, returns to New York City on the Silvia, next Saturday.

Mr. Callahan III—The many friends of Mr. Roger Callahan, the popular tinsmith, will be sorry to hear that he is in a very ill state of health.

Mr. E. V. Cheeseman, Travelling Paymaster and Statistic Clerk of the Reid Nfld. Co., has resigned his position with that Company and leaves for Burin to enter business with his father and brother.

Mr. Harold Hamilton, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Hamilton of Saunders Range, left by Sunday's express for Boston where he will enter college for two years preparatory to entering Harvard University to study medicine.

Mrs. L. Cheeseman, of Port aux Bras, who has been ill here for some time past, is being taken home by the revenue cruiser Daisy. Miss Allie and Mr. Ern V. Cheeseman will accompany their mother. It is hoped that the change of air and the sea trip will bring about Mrs. Cheeseman's recovery.

The marriage of Miss Rachel Kendall, daughter of the late Rev. William Kendall, to Mr. Robert Reginald Munn, son of Dugald Munn, Esq., took place this morning at 11 o'clock at the house of the bride's sister, Mrs. George Peters, 70 LeMarchant Road. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Fenwick. At 1 o'clock the bridal pair joined the express en route to points in Canada and the United States, where the honeymoon will be spent.

LOCAL ITEMS

Last call for Sport at the Kelligrews Garden Party to-morrow.

Are you wondering where to go to-morrow? Try the Kelligrews Garden Party.

Be your own Boss, and come to Kelligrews to-morrow to the Garden Party and enjoy yourself.

Cleared From Curling.—The schr. Edward Roy has cleared from Curling for Halifax with 1397 qtls. of codfish and a quantity of salmon and herring.

Noted Footballer Injured.—Tuesday last the well known footballer of Grand Falls, Mr. Crawley, was injured by the accidental discharge of a shot gun. It is thought that the injury won't debar him from playing in to-morrow's game.

During DR. JONES' absence his surgery at AVONDALE will be attended every WEDNESDAY. Parties desiring the visiting Doctor of call at their homes will please have their calls in before noon on that day.

Gone To Bell Island.—W. J. Carew, Esq., Secretary to the Prime Minister, left yesterday for Bell Island to spend a week with his brother who has been a resident of the "iron isle" for some years past.

For Practice.—The Grand Falls baseball team left for St. George's grounds at 10 o'clock this forenoon in a bus, to practice for this afternoon's game.

Opened 1st September.—Tenders for the Normal School will be opened about the 1st of September.

Motor Boat Missing.—A motor boat, the property of a man named Penny, of the city, has been missing since Saturday. The police have been informed of the matter and they will endeavour to try and locate it.

Woman Will be Arrested.—A female of the city charged with having assaulted a male inhabitant a few days ago, will be arrested under warrant for not having appeared at Court when summoned to do so.

A vegetable sale in aid of C. E. Orphanage will be held on Thursday afternoon, August 24th, at the residence of Mrs. Tasker Cook, Forest Road. Afternoon Tea will be served—come and bring your friends.

Any donations gratefully received. Admission 10 cts. aug17,19,22.

The New Road To Normal School—The road to the Normal School has been slightly altered, brought about by the protest of the Cadets who had claimed that the road just begun was trespassing on their property. The work is progressing favourably.

Arrested for Safe-Keeping.—Two men one 29 years old, the other 24, were arrested last night by the police for safe-keeping. The former is a native of Bonavista Bay, the latter lays claim to the Southside as his place of residence, he was discharged. The other was remanded for awhile pending his chances of getting some work to help him over his difficulty.

Will Employ 600 Men.—The Minister of Public Works tells us that the contract between the Government and Mr. H. K. Goodyear has been signed to build ten miles of a road at Deer Lake. Mr. Goodyear will engage about six hundred men, some of whom he will be taking on about a week from now. He will commence at the end of the present road and will continue on towards, Bennie Bay.

SHIPPING NOTES

The schr. Miriam H. has sailed from Twillingate for Halifax, taking 4078 barrels of herring shipped by D. P. and L. Osmond.

S.S. Silvia left Halifax at 1 p.m. to-day and is due here early on Thursday morning.

S.S. Knock Fernd has left Bell Island for Rotterdam with 8700 tons ore.

"Geo. A. Wood" sailed from Burin for Oporto with 4546 qtls. codfish from W. & P. Hollett.

Breaking the Game Laws

From information derived this forenoon from two male residents of Topsall we discern that some unknown party or parties have been shooting partridge and other game in that vicinity of late. One of our informants said that: "It was no trouble to hear the sound of a rifle going off for some time past." Only a few days ago a brace of dead partridge was picked up at Topsall by one of its residents. The time for shooting does not commence until September 20th. The authorities should have an eye to business to prevent this wanton destruction of game.

In The Juvenile Court

This afternoon Judge Morris will preside in the Juvenile Court, when two youths will appear before him, charged with larceny. The youngest of the two is a school boy and is only eleven years old and a resident of St. John's. He is charged with having stolen some post-cards from Dicks & Co. The other is sixteen years of age, a native of a village about eight miles from St. John's. He is charged with having stolen cigarettes and tobacco to the value of \$20. Thievery of late is becoming an epidemic, in our midst, in many cases the thieves have been charged to youths of tender age.

Oporto Market

BIG CONSUMPTION OF GERMAN FISH

The following report of the Oporto market for the week ending August 21st was received yesterday by the Board of Trade:—
Consumption (Newfoundland) 25,455
Consumption " " 5,257
Consumption (German) 3,429
The schooners Gay Gordon and Emily Patten have entered and the schooners General Allenby, Nellie Walters, and Effie May Petite are outside.

From the above it would appear that the Germans, probably handling Norwegian fish, have gained quite a foothold in this market, and while the stocks are not given, it appears the consumption has been quite heavy.

It is said that besides the fish now reported in this market some 40,000 qtls. or more are enroute to Oporto.

Another Drowning

A message from Grand Bank to the Assistant Collector says that the schooner "Atacama" reports by wire the drowning of Charles Cluett of Gernish by the sinking of a dory on August 19.

Sable I. Arrives

The S. S. Sable I, Capt. Murley, arrived from Sydney at 1 p.m. yesterday after a good trip down. The ship brought a full cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. (Capt.) Murley, Mrs. A. Baggis, F. M. Lewis, B. Leeb, E. F. Best. The ship sails again at 10 a.m. today taking one passenger, Mr. Thomas Walsh.

Coal Four Dollars and Four Twenty a Ton

This date thirty-three years ago, coal was selling at St. John's for four dollars and four dollars and twenty cents a ton.

The firm of Johnson & West sold Grace Bay coal at four dollars a ton, and the firm of Clift, Wood & Co. sold coal from the Bridgeport mines at four dollars and twenty cents a ton.

Those were the days when house hold commodities were purchased cheap, when beef and good beef at that, was sold at a vendue, at Dyer, Green & Curran's, or elsewhere at from "tippence" to "tippence" a penny, and three pence, the pound.

Though wages were small, yet a good provident head of a family with yearly employment was enabled to put aside some "rhino" for a rainy day. Now a days though wages are high, a poor man is but living from hand to mouth, and barely that in many cases.

Too much sport and too much dress, and high living runs off with the wages of a large number of the workers now a days.

Concert on Prospero

On the last trip of the Prospero a concert took place, at which a collection was taken up for the Permanent Disaster Fund. The sum collected amounted to \$22.15, which was handed over to the Hon. Secretary yesterday by Mr. F. Miller, the ship's purser. Thanks are extended to the Captain, ship's crew and passengers for their kind act.

Fish Exporters Meet

A largely attended meeting of Fish Exporters was held in the Board of Trade rooms yesterday afternoon, when some recommendations from the Council of the Board of Trade, on the matter of the Export Tax on Fish, Postal Telegraphs and Outright Sales, were discussed. The views of the exporters were taken on these matters but no definite decision was reached, and it is likely a further meeting will be held.

New Hotel Project For Sydney

SYDNEY, Aug. 15.—Construction will be started in the near future of a \$300,000 Hotel, the financial arrangements for which have just been completed. The committee in charge of the undertaking is A. N. McLennan, Chairman, W. C. Campbell, D.J. Buckley, A. S. Burchell, S. P. Challenor, E. P. Merrill, A. W. McLean, and the following directors of the Old Sydney Hotel Co.: F. J. Mitchell, Henry McAreel, J. E. Burchell, F. A. Crowell, J. C. Mitchell, J. T. Burchell.

C. of E. Garden Party

AT PORTUGAL COVE.

The C. of E. Annual Garden Party at Portugal Cove is amongst the whole holiday attractions. The affair takes place at 2 p.m. to-morrow, and special arrangements have been made to have the busses take the city visitors to the Cove. A programme of Athletic events will be carried out, and at night a concert by the C.C.C. Troupe from the city will be given in the Parish Hall, after which the proceedings will be concluded with a dance. The Bell Island C. L. B. C. Band will be in attendance, and an enjoyable time is assured.

(ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE)

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Church of England GARDEN PARTY

at Kelligrews

on Wednesday, Next Aug 23

IN THE PARSONAGE GROUND

Teas and Refreshments.

Sports, Games, Dances, Shows, etc.

We invite you and will make you welcome.

aug19,31.

NOTICE!

North Sydney to St. John's.

S. S. SABLE I. leaves North Sydney every Saturday at 2.30 p.m., and St. John's, Nfld., every Tuesday at 10.00 a.m.

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ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

Reid-Newfoundland Co'y., Limited

Kelligrews Excursion, Wed., Aug. 23

Excursion train will leave the Depot at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow, Wednesday, for Kelligrews. Will leave Kelligrews at 8.07 p.m. for St. John's. Excursion return tickets will be sold at one way first class fare.

FREIGHT NOTICE

LABRADOR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Freight for above route will be accepted at the Dock Shed today and Thursday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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